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SOCIAL JUSTICE

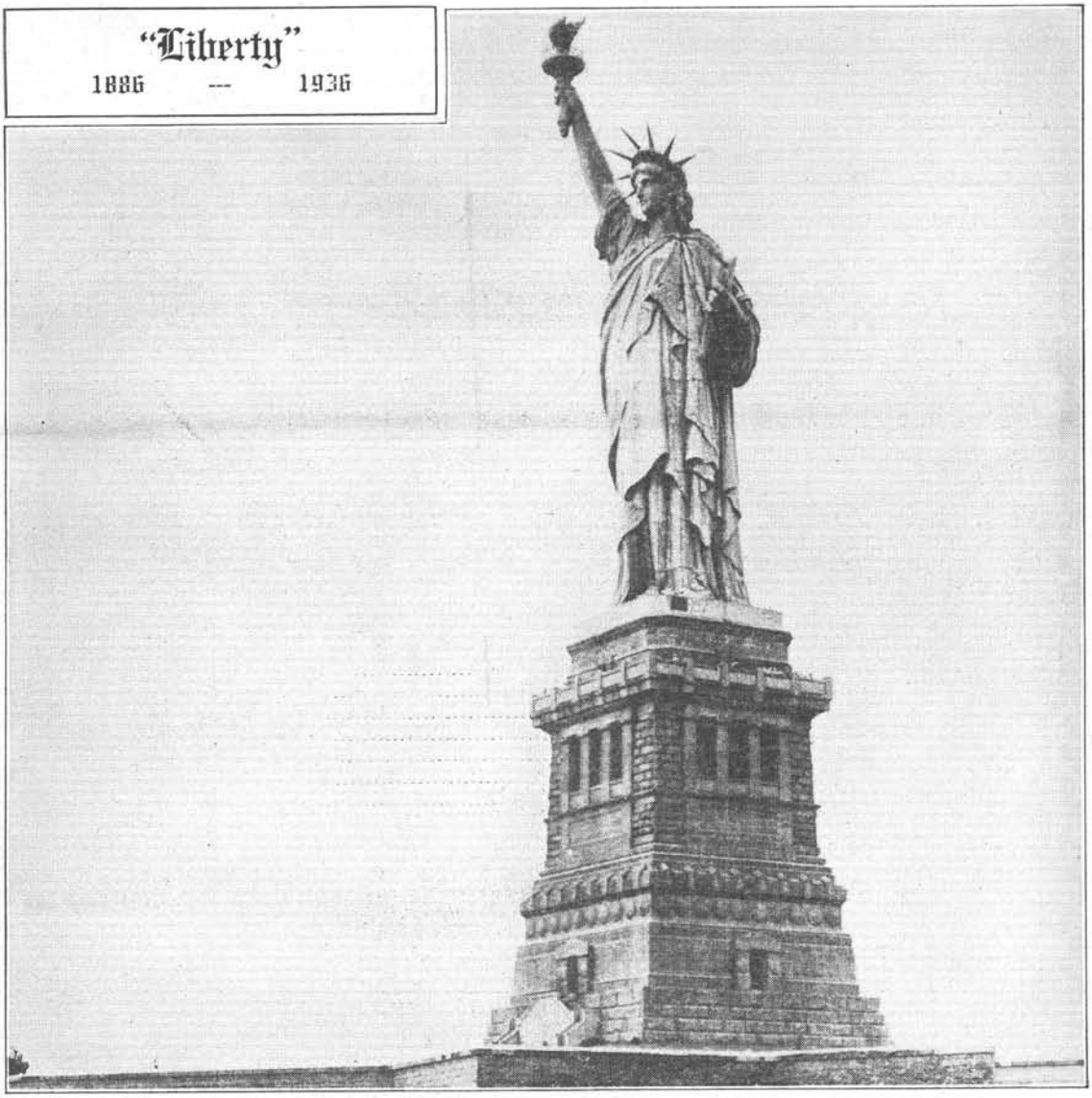
Father Coughlin's Weekly Review

Produce For Use At a Fair Profit

Vol. II No. 15 | Royal Oak, Michigan | November 2, 1936

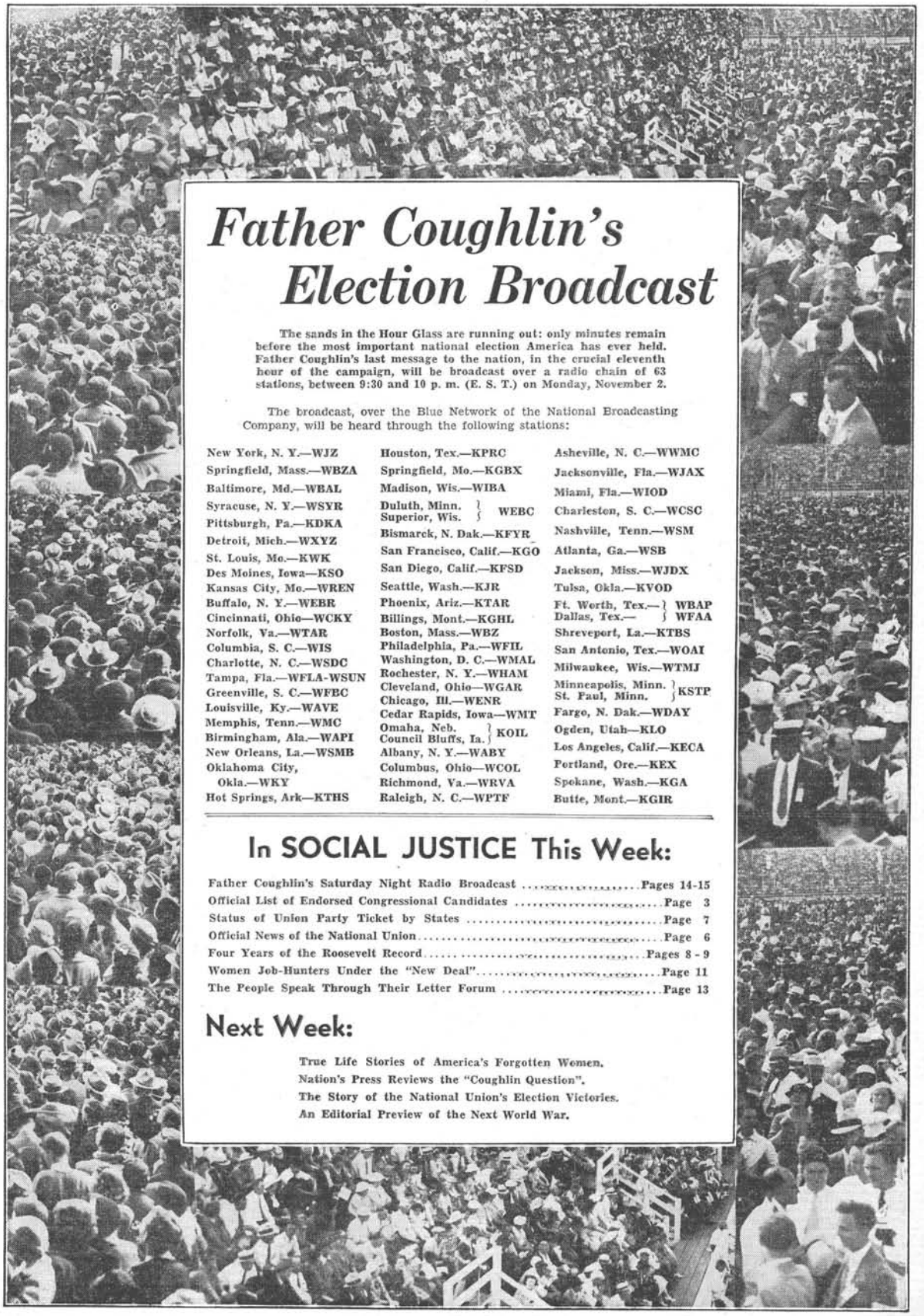
'New Deal' Blamed For Debt Fiasco

(See Page 14)



—*Wide World Photo.*

The Statue of Liberty in New York harbor was 50 years old on October 28. Her upraised torch, symbol of inspiring hope, has welcomed generations of immigrants arriving at the gateway of America. Viewing it recently, Father Coughlin passed the cryptic comment: "The lady is facing the wrong way!" Liberty in America, indeed, faces a testing time at the political cross roads. Liberty of conscience and education, financial and political liberty, all primary principles of social justice, are on trial in the issues at stake in the national election on November 3.



Father Coughlin's Election Broadcast

The sands in the Hour Glass are running out: only minutes remain before the most important national election America has ever held. Father Coughlin's last message to the nation, in the crucial eleventh hour of the campaign, will be broadcast over a radio chain of 63 stations, between 9:30 and 10 p. m. (E. S. T.) on Monday, November 2.

The broadcast, over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company, will be heard through the following stations:

New York, N. Y.—WJZ
Springfield, Mass.—WBZA
Baltimore, Md.—WBAL
Syracuse, N. Y.—WSYR
Pittsburgh, Pa.—KDKA
Detroit, Mich.—WXYZ
St. Louis, Mo.—KWK
Des Moines, Iowa—KSO
Kansas City, Mo.—WREN
Buffalo, N. Y.—WEBR
Cincinnati, Ohio—WCKY
Norfolk, Va.—WTAR
Columbia, S. C.—WIS
Charlotte, N. C.—WSDC
Tampa, Fla.—WFLA-WSUN
Greenville, S. C.—WFBC
Louisville, Ky.—WAVE
Memphis, Tenn.—WMC
Birmingham, Ala.—WAPI
New Orleans, La.—WSMB
Oklahoma City, Okla.—WKY
Hot Springs, Ark—KTHS
Houston, Tex.—KPRC
Springfield, Mo.—KGBX
Madison, Wis.—WIBA
Duluth, Minn. / Superior, Wis. } WEBC
Bismarck, N. Dak.—KFYR
San Francisco, Calif.—KGO
San Diego, Calif.—KFSD
Seattle, Wash.—KJR
Phoenix, Ariz.—KTAR
Billings, Mont.—KGHL
Boston, Mass.—WBZ
Philadelphia, Pa.—WFIL
Washington, D. C.—WMAL
Rochester, N. Y.—WHAM
Cleveland, Ohio—WGAR
Chicago, Ill.—WENR
Cedar Rapids, Iowa—WMT
Omaha, Neb. / Council Bluffs, Ia. } KOIL
Albany, N. Y.—WABY
Columbus, Ohio—WCOL
Richmond, Va.—WRVA
Raleigh, N. C.—WPTF
Asheville, N. C.—WWMC
Jacksonville, Fla.—WJAX
Miami, Fla.—WIOD
Charleston, S. C.—WCSC
Nashville, Tenn.—WSM
Atlanta, Ga.—WSB
Jackson, Miss.—WJDX
Tulsa, Okla.—KVOD
Ft. Worth, Tex.— / Dallas, Tex.— } WBAP WFAA
Shreveport, La.—KTBS
San Antonio, Tex.—WOAI
Milwaukee, Wis.—WTMJ
Minneapolis, Minn. / St. Paul, Minn. } KSTP
Fargo, N. Dak.—WDAY
Ogden, Utah—KLO
Los Angeles, Calif.—KECA
Portland, Ore.—KEX
Spokane, Wash.—KGA
Butte, Mont.—KGIR

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Four Years of the Roosevelt Record ..... Pages 8 - 9
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Next Week:

True Life Stories of America's Forgotten Women.
Nation's Press Reviews the "Coughlin Question".
The Story of the National Union's Election Victories.
An Editorial Preview of the Next World War.

Endorsed by the National Union

Endorsation of the National Union for Social Justice, based either upon the candidate's record in public office or his pledge of allegiance to the principles of social justice, has been officially accorded to the following aspirants:

United States Senator

Michigan: Louis B. Ward, Third Party.

Massachusetts: Thomas C. O'Brien, Democrat.

Illinois: Newton Jenkins, Union Progressive Party.

Rhode Island: Ludger Louis Lapointe, Union Party.

Minnesota: Ernest Lundeen, Farmer-Labor Party.

Pennsylvania

District	Candidate	Party
1	Louis Manfredi	Royal Oak Party
2	Thos. Lacy	Royal Oak Party
3	Clare Fenerty	Republican
4	David B. Hughes	Royal Oak Party
5	Frank Dorsey	Democrat
6	Michael Stack	Democrat
7	Dr. Ira Walton Drew	Royal Oak Party
8	Howard Kirk	Democrat
9	Chas. Henry Weller	Royal Oak Party
10	Owen E. Conn	Royal Oak Party
11	James Murrin	Royal Oak Party
12	C. Murray Turpin	Republican
13	James Gildea	Democrat
14	Guy L. Moser	Democrat
16	Dr. Paul A. Rothfuss	Democrat
17	Frank P. Kleshick	Royal Oak Party
18	Benjamin K. Focht	Republican
19	Dr. Paul K. Evans	Independent
20	John W. Owens	Royal Oak Party
21	Jos. H. Daley	Royal Oak Party
22	Harry Haines	Democrat
25	Leo B. Schoener	Royal Oak Party
26	Chas. Eckert	Democrat
27	Joseph Gray	Democrat
29	Charles Crosby	Democrat
30	Peter Demuth	Democrat
32	Theodore Moritz	Democrat
34	Matthew Dunn	Democrat

Massachusetts

District	Candidate	Party
1	Milton Hadley	Independent
2	Mrs. Agnes Reavey	Democrat
3	Congressman Jos. Casey	Democrat
6	John Taffe	Democrat
8	Congressman Arthur Healey	Democrat
10	John McLaren	Independent
11	Congressman John Higgins	Democrat
12	Albert McCulloch	Republican
13	Harry J. Dowd	Democrat
14	Lawrence O. Witter	Independent
15	John McNeece	Independent

Missouri

District	Candidate	Party
4	Paul R. Byrum	Republican
8	Colton M. Becker	Republican
11	L. C. Dyer	Republican
12	Harry Rosecan	Republican
13	Harry Wiehe	Republican

Wisconsin

District	Candidate	Party
1	Thomas Amlie	Progressive
2	Harry Southoff	Progressive
3	Gardner Withrow	Progressive
5	Thomas O'Malley	Democrat
6	Adam Poltl	Progressive
7	Gerald Boileau	Progressive
10	B. J. Gehrmann	Progressive

North Dakota

District	Candidate	Party
At-Large	Usher Burdick	Republican
At-Large	William Lemke	Non-Partisan

South Dakota:

District	Candidate	Party
1	Fred Hildebrandt	Democrat

Ohio

District	Candidate	Party
2	Rev. N. Bigelow	Democrat
3	L. E. Speer	Independent
4	Robert Turner	Republican
5	Frank Kniffin	Democrat
7	Arthur Aleshier	Democrat
8	Brooks Fletcher	Democrat
9	John F. Hunter	Democrat
	Raymond Hildebrand	Republican
11	James E. Ford	Independent
12	Arthur Lamneck	Democrat
13	Merrell E. Martin	Independent
14	Dow Harter	Democrat
15	Robert T. Secrest	Democrat
16	A. M. Hickey	Independent
17	William Ashbrook	Democrat
19	M. J. Kirwan	Democrat
20	Martin Sweeney	Democrat
22	Anthony Fleger	Republican
At Large	George Bender	Democrat

Minnesota

District	Candidate	Party
1	D. M. Quarles	Union Party
2	Henry Arens	Farmer-Labor
3	Mrs. Frank McConville	Independent
4	A. B. C. Doherty	Democrat
5	Dewey Johnson	Farmer-Labor
6	C. A. Ryan	Famer-Labor
7	Paul Kvale	Farmer-Labor

Connecticut

District	Candidate	Party
1	John J. Godfrey	Union Party
2	Herbert L. Mundel	Union Party
3	C. Joseph Rowley	Union Party
4	Richard J. Warren	Union Party

Iowa

District	Candidate	Party
1	Edward Clayton Eicher	Democrat
5	Lloyd Thurston	Republican
8	Fred Gilchrist	Republican

Nebraska

District	Candidate	Party
2	Jackson B. Chase	Republican

Rhode Island

District	Candidate	Party
1	James J. Dunn	Union Party
2	Dr. Ed Dougherty Jr.	Union Party

New York

1	Gerald Morrell	Democrat
3	Jerome J. Licari	Republican
4	William Nolan	Republican
8	Nathan Greenbaum	Republican
9	Robert E. Hower	Republican
15	Arthur Wyler	Republican
16	John J. Hastings	Independent
19	John J. Neary	Independent
21	Wm. McCann	Victory Party
22	Victor Santini	Republican
35	Robert Anderson	Your Party
38	Joseph Fritsch Jr.	Republican
42	Anthony Fitzgibbons	Independent
43	Dr. Clare Barnes	Democrat

Kentucky

District	Candidate	Party
5	Brent Spence	Democrat

Michigan

District	Candidate	Party
2	C. Downing	Democrat
3	Roslyn L. Sowers	Democrat
4	Clare Hoffman	Republican
5	George Veldman	Third Party
6	Wm. Blackney	Republican
7	Jesse Wolcott	Republican
8	Clarence Brainerd	Third Party
	Fred Crawford	Republican
9	Albert Engel	Republican
10	Roy Woodruff	Republican
11	John Luecke	Democrat
12	Frank Hook	Democrat
14	Edgar Auclair	Third Party
16	Ralph Guy	Third Party
17	Maynard Seibert	Third Party

New Jersey

District	Candidate	Party
1	David E. Fox	Ind. Republican
2	U. G. Robinson	Independent
3	Mrs. Eliz. Halleck	Independent
4	Jos. Daly	Democrat
8	Wm. Vanderbeck	Independent
9	James Gibbons	Independent
10	Lindsay Rudd	Democrat
11	Edw. O'Neil	Democrat
12	Frank Towey	Democrat
13	Chas. McCarthy	Independent
14	Thomas Berry	Independent

Indiana

District	Candidate	Party
1	Wm. T. Schulte	Democrat
2	Dr. O. S. Goodrich	Union Party
3	Herman Voges	Union Party
6	Virginia Jenckes	Democrat
8	John Van Ostveen	Union Party
9	Chester Davis	Republican
10	Finlay Gray	Democrat
12	Aileen Klaiber	Union Party

Iowa

District	Candidate	Party
2	George Koob	Independent
3	Lloyd Smith	Independent
4	Wilber L. Peck	Farmer-Labor
6	Cassius C. Dowell	Republican
7	Otha Wearin	Democrat
9	W. C. Daniels	Union Party

New York

District	Candidate	Party
2	Allen Craig	Republican
5	Frank Dalton	Republican
6	Donald Strachan	Republican
10	Mortimer H. Michaels	Republican

Ohio

District	Candidate	Party
1	Joseph Dixon	Democrat
21	Robert Crosser	Democrat
	Harry Gahn	Republican

Wisconsin

District	Candidate	Party
4	Raymond Cannon	Democrat
8	Jos. A. Weber	Independent

Illinois

District	Candidate	Party
At Large	Severin Hanson	Union Prog.
At Large	Rod Burnett	Union Prog.
7	Austin Mangan	Union Prog.
10	Dr. Truman Gordon	Union Prog.
18	James Meeks	Democrat
22	Jesse Brown	Republican

Maryland

District	Candidate	Party
1	T. Alan Goldsborough	Democrat
2	Henry C. Whiteford	Republican
3	John P. Hull	Republican
4	Daniel Ellison	Republican
5	Stephen W. Gambrill	Democrat
6	Harry Legare	Republican

SOCIAL JUSTICE

FATHER COUGHLIN'S WEEKLY REVIEW

Published by The Social Justice Publishing Co.

November 2, 1936 — 162 — Volume II No. 15

Copyright, 1936, by The Social Justice Publishing Company, published weekly; publication and editorial office, Royal Oak, Michigan. Subscription price, United States and possessions, $2.00 per year. Unless otherwise directed, we begin all subscriptions with the current issue. Entered as second class matter, March 12, 1936, at the Post Office at Royal Oak, Michigan, under the act of March 3, 1879.

PRINCIPLES OF SOCIAL JUSTICE

1. **Liberty of conscience and education.**
2. **Just, living, annual wage.**
3. **Nationalization of important public resources.**
4. **Private ownership of all other property.**
5. **Control of private property for public good.**
6. **Abolition of Federal Reserve Banking system and establishment of a government-owned Central Bank.**
7. **Restoration to Congress of its sole right to coin and regulate the value of money.**
8. **Maintain cost of living on an even keel.**
9. **Cost of production plus a fair profit for the farmer.**
10. **Labor's right to organize.**
11. **Recall of non-productive bonds.**
12. **Abolition of tax-exempt bonds.**
13. **Broadened base of taxation on basis of ownership and capacity to pay.**
14. **Simplification of government and lower taxes.**
15. **Conscription of wealth as well as men in event of war.**
16. **Sanctity of human rights preferred to sanctity of property; with government's chief concern for the poor.**

Labor Keeps Hands Off

"IT'S in the bag!"

The game is in the bag, says Candidate Roosevelt. His publicity had reached far and wide that labor would vote for Roosevelt. William Green had been cultivated; in fact, he had served the administration in its work against the farmers on the Frazier-Lemke Bill.

Everyone, therefore, expected that the American Federation of Labor would endorse Candidate Roosevelt without qualification. Then came the astounding news on Friday, October 16.

The Federation kept hands off any endorsement of parties or candidates.

Catholics and Social Justice

"CATHOLICS are a strange lot in some respects. "We generate endless columns of print and an unending stream of words about the so-called Coughlin problem, while not one in ten of our laity is acquainted with the social encyclicals, to say nothing of having failed to make application of their saving doctrines to modern society.

"We form organizations to oppose the Detroit radio priest though there is not in our midst a single nation-wide effort to clean up our capitalistic cesspools that are breeding the virus of Communism in our midst.

"We shed tears for outraged and slaughtered priests and religious of Spain and Mexico, but we fail to uphold the hands of our own anointed leaders in their efforts to break the spell of the cursed Secularism that has been the cause of social disintegration in more than half the countries of the western world.

"We love to prate about the Church as the sanctuary for the poor and the laboring classes but we stand idly by while organized labor in our midst is being led by blind leaders into the morass of class war and opportunism."

—From the Echo.

Labor Knows the Answer

SOME lies have cat's lives. The long-refuted canard about Father Coughlin's Shrine of the Little Flower being built with "scab" labor is a hardy perennial. It has been revived in this late hour of the campaign to influence labor's vote against anything which Father Coughlin might be for.

Editorial patience is running low, but SOCIAL JUSTICE, in as clear and simple statements as it is possible, again reviews the construction story:

Union labor built the Little Flower Shrine at Royal Oak, Michigan.

In addition to the union craftsmen, employment was given to many needy and worthy workmen who lived in the parish.

Detroit labor leaders were invited to come out and organize these workers, but the pastor's invitation was declined.

Throughout the work wages higher than any union scale were paid to all these workers on the church.

As well call men employed upon WPA emergency relief jobs "scabs" because they do not carry cards and because a New Deal employer compells them to work for less than a living wage.

In Detroit, furthermore, the daughters of families on relief—regardless of their college training and the skilled trades from which they may be now unemployed—must take work as domestic servants in homes to which relief workers assign them, or their families will be deprived of the amount the girls could earn in such enforced menial service.

In another column of the current newspapers is the story of a New Jersey workman, 77, his home and savings gone, federal relief discontinued, jailed as a vagrant because he is unemployed and hungry.

These are the first of millions such cases we are to encounter under the New Deal this coming winter.

Who is the friend of labor? The priest who employed "scab" labor on work that would feed them and who—knowing the circumstances—labor unions declined to organize; or the New Deal which defeated the McCarran prevailing wage amendment and forces labor—craft union or not—to work for less than a living wage, or starve without relief?

We have no hesitancy or doubt—labor has its own answer.

Charity a Two-Edged Sword

"THOSE who think charity will re-elect Roosevelt should study the records of charity," observes the Bridgeport Life. "No receiver of charity ever thinks he is given enough," continues the philosophical editorial writer. "Enacting the role of Santa Claus is a thankless effort. With the recipients of charity there is always the thought of how much more those who handled the funds received for administering the charity!

"The WPA has charity for its background. Work was created to care for those who were out of work. The vast army of unemployed had to be fed to prevent trouble. Those working for the WPA know this as well as do the high salaried administrators of the WPA funds. In the parades of WPA workers were carried such banners as 'Feed us, or shoot us.' There you have the bitterness of charity. Being an object of charity is sure to embitter those accepting it. . . .

"If President Roosevelt figures upon the reward of re-election from the tons of money he has caused to be given out in charity, he underestimates the effects of charity upon those who long to work out their own salvation again. Charity has always been a two-edged sword cutting the taxpayers in one direction and the receivers of charity in the other."

Charity is only a poor substitute in a land where opportunity always has led its people toward a progressively higher standard of life. The need for charity always is an indictment: an evidence that, somewhere, social justce has broken down. The need for charity begins where social justice fails. With substantial social justice there would be little need for charity.

'Veritas' on Fr. Coughlin

The following article is by a Swiss-American newspaper man, widely known as the correspondent of many American newspapers during the war, and for five years in charge of the Havas French Newspaper Agency in Paris.

Clemenceau, the master of journalism, once said: "The writings of a newspaperman are the expression of only one human being"; and therefore as the old master did in life, I always address my readers as an individual.

I went to Baltimore on October 10th for two purposes: to meet, if possible, Father Coughlin; anyhow, to hear him in person and not only on the radio. I had the pleasure and honor to interview him. The same morning in the very lobby of the Emerson hotel in Baltimore I met one of my old friends, one of the best quoted columnists of American journalism, and with him I discussed the statement of a certain Washington prelate.

We both agreed that the attack of said gentleman against Father Coughlin had been timed for publication for the arrival of Cardinal Paccelli, the brilliant and great diplomat, the Papal Secretary of State in Rome. I am told that over 15,000 copies of the prelate's statement had been **mailed by the National Democratic Committee in Washington two days before the release to the press of the prelate's statement.** We both agreed that the statement would have been more rational, let us say logical, if it had been given out two months ago, say at the start of the political campaign.

A gentleman in Pittsburgh, whom I will call the "puppet of the Democratic Boss of Pennsylvania," has called Father Coughlin an "egomaniac." My impression of Royal Oak's fighting pioneer of Americanism is that the man is human; intelligent, democratic, perhaps too emotional (but temperament is part of genius); anyhow, sincere and willing to discuss ideals of life and even agree with the opinion of others.

I went later on to the beautiful Baltimore Armory and when I left I felt as I still feel now that **no man could deliver such a speech and answer impromptu questions as he did if he was not sincere and convinced in his ideas, or rather let us say, his ideals.** His definition of communism—let us say, his criticism of it—was a masterpiece. A friend of mine, a professor at Maryland university, a man who never was an admirer of Father Coughlin, was the first to cheer him to the echo at the end of the address.

The Coughlin problem is not a Catholic nor a religious one. America, the land of free speech, calls on every citizen to take part in political life. Father Coughlin in his entire campaign, with the exception of some attacks for which he later on apologized, has made a real political campaign. He spoke as the citizen, never as the minister of God; 50 per cent of his admirers belong to different faiths than Catholicism. Even as a Catholic, take a poll of your church members, as has been done of pilgrims of the United States going to Rome, and such poll will show, as it has shown to Roman clergymen, that 90 per cent of such membership believes Father Coughlin honest and sincere.

I am not a member of the NUSJ. But as a newspaperman, known as a man of independence, I feel that I owe these few lines to Father Coughlin, who has shown to me every courtesy during my interview. And let me call this Citizen of Royal Oak a Pioneer of real Americanism.

—VERITAS.

EYES and EARS

By Mark Meechan

By the time this issue of SOCIAL JUSTICE reaches its readers, the great political campaign of 1936 will, to all intents and purposes, be over.

The voters will have made up their minds to vote for or against the continuance of the type of government which is the New Deal.

It will simply be a matter of casting and counting the ballots.

Nothing that can be said or written at this late hour will make any difference in the outcome of the election.

For one who writes or speaks there is nothing left but the role of the prophet. Prophesies sometimes give the people an intelligent point of view from which to evaluate events as the rising future unfolds them.

We submit a bit of amateur forecasting as our contribution to the people's intelligent understanding of events to come.

If the Republican candidates are elected (taking the simpler side of prophesying first), in the words of some very great personage or other: "almost anything is rather more than likely to happen."

The Republican campaign has been so nebulous, so negative, so opportunist in its entirety that one is left way out on the limb when he tries to frame a clear picture of a Republican future.

* * *

In the case of a New Deal victory, the prophet's role is a much easier one.

First of all, hundreds of thousands of the now omnipresent red-white-and-blue WPA work projects signs will come down—for good.

Individual Americans will no longer have to "detour with Roosevelt" to get home to dinner.

Your prophet has misgivings that America will just "detour with Roosevelt."

* * *

Such a disturbing prophecy is justified on an analysis of present hard facts and an appreciation of human nature and politicians.

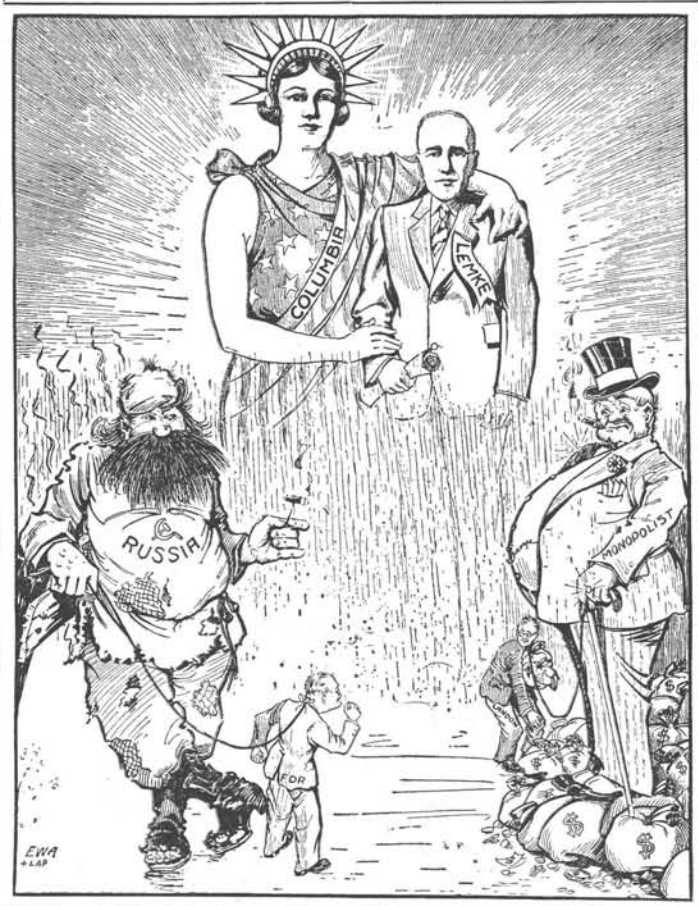
We believe that the returning prosperity that Candidate Roosevelt has talked about so much is traceable only to the money spent by the government in relief projects and the building of bureaucracies.

If that were not true; were the returning prosperity based on the solid foundation of

(Continued on Page 10)

Wind-up of Campaign Finds 'Liberty Bill' Lemke Confident

Columbia Makes Her Choice



"Liberty Bill" Lemke
On the Constitution

"Our Constitution is a masterpiece of fundamental legislation. It was framed by our Revolutionary forefathers—the pioneers of America—able, intelligent, honorable men, who had no intention to legislate for all the future of the nation.

"They put nothing into that instrument that hampers and prevents progress. They made it elastic. They realized that nothing was permanent, that the nation would grow; therefore they limited the Constitution to general principles of government. They had no intention of putting hobble-skirts on Congress, and hindering progress.

"Their wisdom in limiting the Constitution to fundamental principles of government is clearly shown, when we realize that they lived in a different age; that they never talked on a telephone; never saw a steamboat; never rode in a train or in an automobile; never thought of an aeroplane, and never listened to a radio, nor even dreamed of such things. Their wisdom was shown when they made the Constitution elastic—a Constitution that had within it the possibilities of the future development and growth of the nation, and its people. The Constitution was made for the people, and not the people for the Constitution.

"The fact that the courts occasionally misinterpret the Constitution and at times misinterpret the plain English language is not the fault of the Constitution but of the judiciary. In the future more care should be taken in selecting judges that will enter into the spirit of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence—judges who are capable of visualizing and understanding the spirit of the times and circumstances under which the framers of these two immortal documents lived."

On the eve of the most important presidential election in history, Congressman William Lemke looked back on a gruelling 45,000-mile speaking tour, confident that the Union party principles had won the heart of the American people.

An outpouring of that sentiment is certain to be recorded in an unprecedented popular vote.

The last two weeks of the candidate's strenuous campaign saw him in a swing through the middle west and several eastern states in a zero hour appeal to voters to elect him and his running mate, Thomas C. O'Brien, as the next president and vice-president of the United States.

Despite his arduous state-to-state speaking tour, Lemke looked fresh as he entrained for his home in Fargo, North Dakota to await the returns of the November 3 election.

"I'm in great shape," he beamed, on leaving Chicago, "and feel confident that my campaign has been highly successful."

Goal 15 States

Mr. Lemke predicted he would carry 15 states and that the election would be thrown into the House of Representatives.

"Then I will be elected president," he added, significantly.

The presidential candidate received a rousing reception when he attended a home-coming picnic October 31 at St. Cloud, Minn., his birthplace. He spoke in Binghamton, N. Y., October 27, Pittsburgh, October 28, Evansville and New Albany, Ind., October 29.

His campaign tour was brought to a close October 30 with addresses in Rochester, Minn., and Minneapolis.

Previously, he had completed a tour of far-west states, including Utah, Arizona, Colorado and Idaho.

Parties on the Run

Thousands flocked to a mass meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, to hear him declare:

"The Union party has the old parties on the run. Landon does not have a chance and he knows it—and the Democrats are so jittery that they are using every means, fair and foul, mostly foul, to further the candidacy of Roosevelt.

"Roosevelt's administration has been so bad and he has broken so many promises, and has started so many un-American forces to work, that he had defeated himself long before the National Democratic convention.

"The Union party will win because it represents the good, sound, common sense and American principles that are part of the basic heritage of the nation."

Michigan Enthusiasm

A driving rain did not keep thousands from a rally in Port Huron, Mich., at which Father Charles E. Coughlin was a co-speaker with Lemke and Louis B. Ward, senatorial candidate.

The Port Huron city auditorium was filled long before the speakers arrived from earlier meetings at Flint and Saginaw. An overflow crowd packed the basement and spread into the streets.

Lemke charged that Roosevelt and Landon were "gold-dust twins" who took orders from their bosses in Wall Street.

Switching his attack to the New Deal, he said the incumbent administration is "double-crossing the farmers by stealing $1 from their pockets and giving them back 10 cents, and then saying, 'Look what we've done for you.'"

In an address at Colorado Springs, Colo., Lemke clarified his party's

(Continued on Page 10)

Introducing Our Candidates

More Brief and Intimate Life Stories

SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents sketches of several additional endorsed candidates for Congress, whose pictures or biographical data was not received in time for earlier editions.

Arthur A Wyler, New York City . . . endorsed Republican candidate in 15th district . . . opposes John J. Boylan . . . 23 years with Anderson Galleries and American Art Association . . . pledges support to Social Justice and hopes to get benefits for his district hitherto neglected.

Joseph A. Dixon, Cincinnati, Ohio, . . . 1st district . . . born in Cincinnati June 3, 1879 . . . in clothing business since 14 . . . interested in boys' work and athletics . . . first venture in politics.

Edward L. O'Neill, Newark, N. J. . . . endorsed Democrat 11th district . . . four years in U. S. Navy . . . primary vote more than double total of five opponents . . . born in Newark, July 10, 1903 . . . defeated in 1934 by 591 votes out of 70,000 votes cast.

Allen E. R. Craig, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . Republican 2nd district . . . public accountant . . . ex-Army man . . . active in local Republican politics.

William F McCann, New York City . . . endorsed independent candidate 21st district on Victory Party ticket . . . holds unlimited license as officer in U. S. merchant marine . . . also commissioned officer in U. S. Naval Reserve . . . sales director public utility . . . banking house and large merchantile concern . . . now in retail coal business . . . great follower of Father Coughlin and an organizer of New York City unit No. 37.

John J. Neary, New York City . . . 19th district . . . native New Yorker . . . born January 19, 1912 . . . member Reserve Officers Training Corps . . . with engineering force on power house projects . . . foe of communism who fights its causes, not its symptoms.

Charles Henry Weller, Allentown, Pa. . . . "Royal Oak" candidate in 9th district . . . employe and manager of furniture factories . . . field secretary Lutheran Laymen's Mission movement . . . with Allentown business college . . . for Social Justice and Townsend program.

Frank W. Towey, Jr., Caldwell, N. J. . . . 40 years old . . . 12th district . . . admitted to bar in 1920 . . . practice in Newark . . . World War veteran . . . member of American Legion and numerous political and social organizations.

Merrell E. Martin, Attica, Ohio . . . independent 13th district . . . World War veteran, grocer, meat dealer . . . with combined support of NUSJ, Townsend clubs, Farmers Union and labor.

John W. Van Ostveen, Tell City, Ind. . . . Union Party 8th district . . . wholesale and retail bakery business . . . opposed both by Democratic incumbent and Republican aspirant . . . is not a politician . . . pledged to support of NUSJ and "Liberty Bill" Lemke.

William J. Vanderbeck, Paterson, N. J. . . . Independent 8th district . . . pledged to 16 principles . . . descendant of Dutch settlers . . . service in Mexican campaign in 1916 and World War . . . newspaper worker, salesman and law graduate . . . member of Veterans of Foreign Wars and National Union for Social Justice.

Frank A. Dalton, Brooklyn, N. Y. . . . endorsed Republican 11th district . . . November 6, 1875 . . . resident of Brooklyn 60 years . . . funeral director . . . firm believer in 16 principles of Social Justice . . . pledged to vigorous support of those principles . . . special interest in suffering, poor, and unfortunate.

Joseph A. Daly, Beverly, N. J. . . . Democrat 4th district . . . born in Philadelphia, October 9, 1902 . . . worked in banks 13 years . . . state bank examiner . . . sergeant 108th field artillery.

Herman W. Voges, Elkhart, Ind. . . . Union Party candidate 3rd district . . . salesman . . . sells not only merchandise but Father Coughlin's pogram of Social Justice . . . drafted by NUSJ and Townsend organization . . . has served full apprenticeship as machinist and grew up on farm . . . familiar alike with problem and the life of the shop laborer.

Chester A. Davis, Bedford, Ind. . . . endorsed Republican candidate, 9th district . . . studied and taught in rural schools . . . A.B. and LL.B. Indiana university . . . elected representative in state general assembly in 1916 and re-elected in 1918 and 1920 . . . caucus chairman and majority whip . . . attorney for state fire marshal . . . general law practice.

Otha D. Wearin, Hastings, Iowa . . . endorsed incumbent Democratic Congressman . . . active in farm organizations and Democratic state politics . . . elected to state legislature in 1928 and re-elected in 1930 . . . studied farm production abroad and did research work at International Institute of Agriculture in Rome in 1927 . . . writer on farm subjects . . . elected to 73rd Congress . . . re-elected to 74th.

New Hampshire All-State Rally Hears O'Brien

The Coconut Grove Ballroom of Manchester, N. H., was the scene of the New Hampshire all state rally and convention of the National Union for Social Justice on Sunday, October 25. Mr. Thomas C. O'Brien, Union Party candidate for vice president of the United States, was the guest speaker.

Benefit Series

Unit members of the 14th Congressional district of Michigan have been sponsoring a series of dances for the benefit of the National Union at a ballroom in the city of Detroit. The dances are held every Sunday evening, until election, and the proceeds are used for the national campaign fund.

District Broadcasts

New York is not alone as a state whose individual units and districts plan broadcasting programs.

The 28th Congressional district of Pennsylvania sponsors a broadcast every Saturday at 5:30 p. m., over Station WHJB, on behalf of the NUSJ endorsed candidates who appear under the name of the Royal Oak party in that state.

This district also planned a series of dances in the principal cities of Westmoreland county, with announcements of them three times a day over Station KDKA of Pittsburgh.

Want More Units

Mr. Henry Brennan of Spaulding, Neb., president of unit officers from the Nebraska 3rd Congressional district, is interested in the formation of new individual units of the National Union for Social Justice in his district. Any persons interested in forming a local unit in his vicinity is requested to get in touch with Mr. Brennan, or with Mr. M. J. Buckley, the district secretary of Spaulding, Nebraska.

Brooklyn Birthday Ball

The New York 4th Congressional district members of the NUSJ gave a large ball at the Hotel St. George of Brooklyn in honor of the birthday of the Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, on Sunday, October 25. The ball, which was held on Friday evening, October 23, had an anticipated attendance of more than 3,500 persons.

Francis J. McGahren of Brooklyn was general chairman of the affair. His committee included Adam E. Woppman, district president, James A. Jones, Frank Farrell, Alfred A. Widosen, James J. Cavanagh, Paul A. LaPleur, Charles Pugliares, Michael J. Courtney, William C. McDonald, Thomas A. Hartigan and Charles Healy.

Sidney Afzinger of Belleville, who is just 21, is claimed by his unit to be the youngest Illinois president in the National Union for Social Justice. He is president of unit 14 of Illinois Congressional district 22, and is proud to claim that his first vote will be cast for William Lemke, Union party candidate for the president of the United States.

Drive 800 Miles Only to Miss Michigan Rally

Seldom have any members given greater evidence of the spirit of sacrifice and loyalty to the cause of social justice than that shown by twenty and more men who traveled in a truck from the upper peninsula of Michigan to attend the all-state rally, held at the Michigan State Fair ground in Detroit, on October 17.

The group left their homes at 2 o'clock in the morning. An unfortunate mishap to the truck delayed the party so that they were unable to reach Detroit in time to hear Father Coughlin.

Their depressed spirits rallied somewhat when they visited the Shrine of the Little Flower. Although after hours an attendant unlocked the church, which they studied attentively, supplied themselves with souvenirs and literature, and climbed into their canvas covered truck for the long trip back through the bleak October night.

To all of this loyal group, and especially to the one man whose inability to walk without crutches further handicapped him, Father Coughlin wishes to extend his gratitude and appreciation for the sacrifices this trip to the Michigan state rally must have entailed. Of such material is the ranks of the National Union made.

Raymond Le Beau of Carney, Mich., the driver, estimated that the party had driven more than 800 miles to attend the meeting.

It has been oviously impossible to present, in the two weeks at the paper's disposal, anything like a complete list of sketches of the congressional candidates endorsed by the National Union. Many candidates sent in their own cuts or mats. These, while adequate for newspaper use, are not etched deeply enough for use in SOCIAL JUSTICE. Then, too other biographical sketches were received too late for the early deadline of the two election editions. All possible efforts have been made, however, to get the official list of endorsations on Page 3 complete as possible.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

How It's Done

How do we elect our president? Does one vote directly for Him? How does an election come to be "thrown into the House of Representatives?"

The president of the United States is elected by means of the party system. The founding Fathers did not contemplate such a complication. The Constitution as written provided that the legislature of each state would pick a body of representative men, who in turn, would meet and choose a president. In a later amendment these appointed electors were made elective by the people.

So that now the president is not directly elected by the voters, but each political party designates electors who are voted for by the people, and who in turn cast their votes for the president.

Every state is divided into congressional districts. The total number of electors in each state is equal to the number of Representatives in Congress plus the two Senators. Thus the state of Nevada, which has one United States Representative in Congress, receives three electoral votes.

The electors from each state are named usually by the state chairman of the political party which the candidate represents.

When we cast our ballot for the president, therefore, we in reality cast it for an elector on the ballot.

When the voting has been completed in a state, the presidential candidate whose electors total the greatest number of votes is assumed to have won.

The electors whose names appeared on this candidate's ballot, then meet, to name the candidate who will be their state's choice for president. Although electors have, constitutionally, the free power to vote as they choose, it has never been known for them to vote against the candidate with whom they appeared on the ballot. The successful candidate is then given as many votes toward his grand total as there are electors in that state. The electoral votes for a state are never divided.

When no one of the presidential candidates receives more than half of the total electoral votes, the election is thrown into the House of Representatives. Here each state is allowed but one vote, the one vote being given to the candidate who carried the state in the original electoral voting. The candidate who receives the greatest number of state votes in this election is then declared president of the United States.

Not Always Popular

How does it happen that a candidate can be elected to the presidency when his opponent has received more votes from the people?

As a rule the popular vote is somewhat expressed by the electoral vote, but not always. If a candidate carries several states by a simple majority, and his opponent carries almost as many states by an overwhelming majority, there is the chance that the opponent has polled more popular votes than the former.

Because of our electoral system of voting, the winning candidate receives all of the electoral votes of a state even though his opponent may have polled 49 per cent of the popular vote. So a candidate who has polled high in his opponent's states and has carried his own by a great majority, may actually get more votes than the man who has received a majority of the electoral votes.

It is this situation which the advocates of proportional representation have tried to change by the introduction of such measures as the Lea-Norris amendment in the recent Congress.

Status of Union Party by States

* 1. Alabama—Filed as "Union Party"—Aug. 26.

* 2. Arizona—Filed as "Union Party"—Aug. 8.

3. Arkansas—Write-in only method.

4. California—Write-in only method remaining. Stickers not permitted.

* 5. Colorado—Filed as "Union Party"—Oct. 2.

* 6. Connecticut—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 22.

* 7. Delaware—Filed as "Union Party" in Newcastle county.

8. Florida—Write-in campaign being organized. Stickers not permitted.

* 9. Georgia—Filed as "Union Party"—Oct. 3.

* 10. Idaho—Filed as "Union Party"—Oct. 3.

* 11. Illinois—Filed as "Union Progressive Party"—Sept. 14.

* 12. Indiana—Filed as "Union Party"—Oct. 1.

* 13. Iowa—Filed as "Union Party"—July 3.

14. Kansas—Write-in only method. Stickers not permitted.

* 15. Kentucky—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 5.

16. Louisiana—Write-in only method. Stickers not permitted.

* 17. Maine—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 7.

18. Maryland—No provision for either write-in or sticker.

* 19. Massachusetts—Filed as "Union Party"—Aug. 4.

* 20. Michigan—Filed as "Third Party"—Oct. 6.

* 21. Minnesota—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 21.

* 22. Missouri—Filed as "Union Party"—Oct. 3.

23. Mississippi—Will be filed as "Union Party".

* 24. Montana—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 9.

* 25. Nebraska—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 21.

26. Nevada—No provisions for either write-in or sticker.

* 27. New Hampshire—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 15.

28. New Jersey—Write-in and stickers permitted.

* 29. New Mexico—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 4.

30. New York—

31. North Carolina—Write-in only method left.

* 32. North Dakota—Filed in independent nominations column—Sept. 4.

* 33. Ohio—Filed as independent candidate—Sept. 4.

34. Oklahoma—No provision for either write-in or stickers.

* 35. Oregon—Filed as independent—Sept. 10.

* 36. Pennsylvania—Filed as "Royal Oak Party"—Sept. 4.

* 37. Rhode Island—Filed as "Union Party".

* 38. South Carolina—Voters must ask for "Union Party" ballot.

* 39. South Dakota—Filed in independent nominations column—Oct. 1.

* 40. Tennessee—Filed as "Union Party".

* 41. Texas—Filed as "Union Party"—Aug. 11.

* 42. Utah—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 30.

43. Vermont—Write-in only method.

* 44. Virginia—Filed as "Union Party"—Oct. 2.

* 45. Washington—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 10.

46. West Virginia—Write-in only method.

* 47. Wisconsin—Filed as independent—Sept. 17.

* 48. Wyoming—Filed as "Union Party"—Sept. 22.

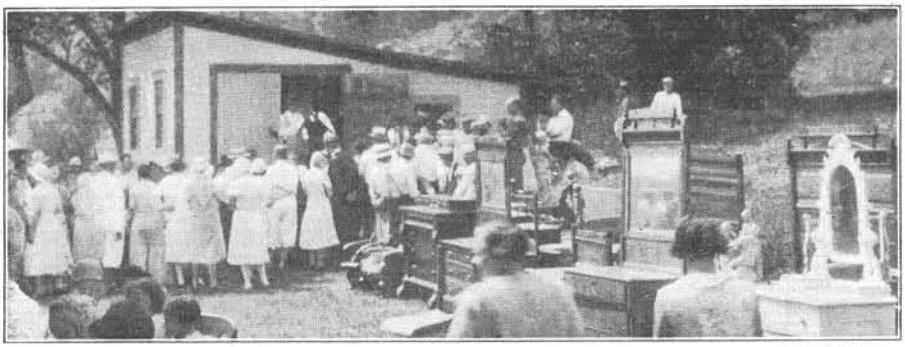
Asterisks (*) indicate definite legal filing.

The above report was compiled at press time for this edition of SOCIAL JUSTICE on Wednesday, October 28th.

Extravagance...Lawlessness...Destruction...Unem

"They have truth on the scaffold and wrong on the throne."
—William Lemke, presidential candidate of the Union Party.

Four Years o

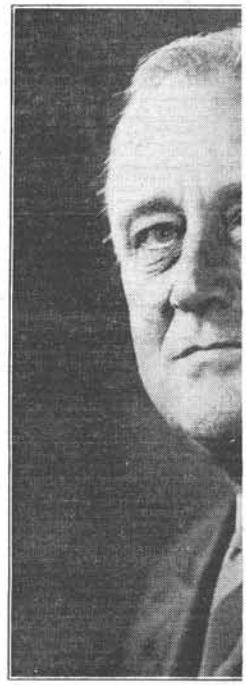


—Ewing Galloway.

One of the 30,000 farms foreclosed by Roosevelt's FCA. More than 44,000 city homes have been foreclosed by his HOLC.

"I cannot recall an which have gone so far in nor do I recall any other
—Prof. James Tr famous historian ing Jefferson."

And Four Will Be A



"I, Franklin Delano Roo faithfully execute the office and will, to the best of my ab the Constitution of the Unite

"This bill (the Guffey C less of doubts as to its cons —Pres. Roo

"This decision (the Supr puts us back in the horse a

"Roosevelt is a m and the Communists ments which force co
—Claude Light for attorney

Roosevelt Promises To The People

"We must get back to the first principles, we must make American individualism what it was intended to be—equality of opportunity for all, the right of exploitation for none."
—Sept. 15, 1932.

FARMING

"We must adopt the definite policy of giving those who have lost the title to their farms the preferential opportunity of getting their property back."
—Sept. 15, 1932.

"The Federal government should provide for the refinancing of mortgages and other indebtedness . . . to give farmers sufficient time to restore the hope or ultimate free ownership of their land."
—April 5, 1933.

LABOR

"Our goal, our unremitting goal, must be to secure permanence of employment to the workers of America."
—Oct. 31, 1932.

"It is no time for delay when 11,000,000 of honest, industrious and willing men and women are tramping the streets and roads of our country looking for work . . . and we of the Democratic party will not wait."
—Oct. 25, 1932.

RELIEF

"Not charity, but the chance to earn a living. That is the hope and the demand of the man forgotten in the policies of the present Republican leadership."
—Sept. 20, 1932.

"The Federal government must and shall quit this business of relief. I am not willing that the vitality of our people be further sapped by the giving of cash, or market baskets, or a few hours of weekly work, cutting grass, raking leaves, or picking up papers in the public parks."
—January 4, 1935.

"Practices of the unscrupulous money changers stand indicted in the court of public opinion, rejected by the hearts and minds of men. There must be an end to a conduct in banking and in business which too often has given to a sacred trust the likeness of callous and selfish wrongdoing."
—March 4, 1933.

SOCIAL JUSTICE

"And so, in these days of difficulty, we Americans everywhere must and shall choose the path of social justice—the only path that will lead us to a permanent bettering of our civilization."
—Sept. 20, 1932.

"It doesn't help much if the fortunate half is very prosperous—the best way is for everybody to be reasonably prosperous. We cannot ask America to continue to face such needless hardships."
—July 24, 1933.

"The benefits of some must be subordinated to the needs of all."
—March 10, 1933.

EXPENSE

"There must be an immediate and drastic reduction of government expenditures by abolishing useless commissions and offices, consolidating departments and bureaus, and eliminating extravagance . . . to accomplish a saving of not less than 25 per cent in the cost of the federal government."
—July 30, 1932.

"Any government, like any family, can for a year spend a little more than it earns. But you and I know that a continuation of that habit means the poorhouse."
—July 30, 1932.

"We will insure maintenance of the national credit by a federal budget annually balanced on the basis of accurate executive estimates within revenues."
—July 30, 1932.

ECONOMY

"To cut away unnecessary functions, eliminate useless jobs or redirect routine activities toward more fruitful purposes is a task that must be undertaken."
—Sept. 15, 1932.

"It is my pledge and promise that this dangerous kind of (Hoover) financing shall be stopped and that rigid governmental economy shall be forced by a stern and unremitting administration policy of living within our means."
—October, 1932.

"We must see that our haste (in spending money) does not permit favoritism and graft."
—June 16, 1932.

GOVERNMENT

"For three long years I have been going up and down this country preaching that government . . . costs too much."
—July 2, 1932.

"I believe in Constitutional government."
—Oct. 31, 1932.

"This (NRA) is not a law to foment discord and it will not be executed as such."
—June 16, 1932.

"To put one thousand men to work with picks and shovels to dig up a water main on one side of the highway, and lay it again on the other side of the highway, is not only a silly project but it destroys the morale of the men who are doing the job."
—On Our Way, 1934, page 87.

Dishonest Money...Bureaucracy...Slavery...Debt

ployment... Broken Faith... Communism... Repudiation

f Futile Folly

"The New Deal administration has been a carnival of corruption, repudiation, indecision, favoritism and privilege."
—Thomas C. O'Brien, vice-presidential candidate of the Union Party.

other president and party he solemnity of their pledges; such repudiation of them."
slow Adams, internationally in his latest work, "The Liv-

Years More Fatal Dose

—Wide World.

evelt, solemnly swear that I will s President of the United States, lity, preserve, protect, and defend l States, so help me God."
—Inaugural oath, 1932.

al Act) should be passed regard- itutionality, however reasonable." evelt in a message to Congress.

me Court outlawing of the NRA) d buggy stage."

n who yields to pressure, vant to be among the ele- cessions from him."
oot, Communist nominee eneral of Illinois.

—Ewing Galloway.

Never in history has the nation been gripped in so many fierce labor strikes as during the New Deal administraton.

Actual Performance Since 1932

The Roosevelt administration has been guilty of the most flagrant violations of Constitutional democracy in the history of the nation.

In defiance of the principles of democracy set forth by Washington and Jefferson, the president has tried to centralize control of everything in Washington and to regimentize industry and workers after the fashion of Soviet Russia.

He would have succeeded but for the Supreme Court, which declared unconstitutional a succession of New Deal laws—including NRA, AAA, railroad pensions, and the Guffey coal stabilization act.

Despite his pledge to economize, President Roosevelt has increased the cost of government by 72 per cent. Not only has he retained most of the old bureaus, but he has created more than 60 new bureaus, commissions, committees, boards, agencies and government corporations. He has padded the federal payroll with 240,000 new jobholders from the "patronage" lists of Postmaster General Farley.

MORE JOBLESS

Four years after President Roosevelt promised to save the nation from "unemployment and despair" we find:

Twelve million unemployed.

Nearly 20 million people still on relief.

A 20 per cent increase in the cost of living as a whole.

A 44 per cent increase in retail food prices.

TAXES, SPENDING

The New Deal has increased consumer taxes—taxes on the "little fellow" from 32 per cent to 61 per cent of the federal government's revenue. Cattle slaughter and crop destruction have shot living costs upward.

A family with a weekly income of $20 pays out $7 in taxes, not directly to a collector, but indirectly in the purchase price of living necessities.

Today federal spending proceeds at the rate of $64.55 per citizen, about half of which is being raised by current taxation. The rest of it is being borrowed, but all of it, of course, must ultimately be met by taxation.

In 1913 every citizen owed the federal government one out of every fifteen and a half dollars he earned. Since the advent of the New Deal one out of every three dollars in his pay envelope goes to the government as taxation.

JOBS AND RELIEF

Four years ago the president reported that there were 11,000,000 unemployed men and women in the nation (see opposite page). He promised that his administration would reduce this unemployment and also reduce the relief rolls. Today we find:

According to the American Federation of Labor, there were 12,184,000 unemployed March 1, 1936.

According to Relief Administrator Hopkins, at least 19,000,000 people were receiving relief January 1, 1936. To date the number has not decreased.

The chief executive in 1934 denounced "silly" work projects (boondoggling) as a destructive force. Two years later, speaking in Newark, New Jersey, Mr. Roosevelt declared:

"I want to say just one word about the usefulness of what we are doing. There is a grand word that is going around: Boondoggling. It is a pretty good word. If we can boondoggle ourselves out of this depression, that word is going to be enshrined in the hearts of the American people for years to come."

RED DEMANDS MET

Protestants and Catholics of the United States demanded that the president intervene in the Mexican situation and prevent further religious persecution by the Communist government of that country. Communists in the United States demanded a "hands off" policy, a course the president followed.

Section 7 of the Communist Party of America demanded: "Immediate recognition of the Soviet government by the United States government. Promotion of trade with the Union of Soviet Republics by the granting of sufficient credits by the United States government."

This section of the red platform was carried out in every detail, including the granting of credits and the establishment of an export-import bank. Maxim Litvinoff's promise to stop Communist propaganda in this country was followed by this statement from Menjinsky, head of the O. G. P. U., Russian Secret Police.

"As long as there are idiots to take our signature seriously and to put trust in it, we promise everything that is asked and as much as one likes, if we can only get something tangible in exchange."

MONEY, EXPENSES

If among Mr. Roosevelt's long list of dishonored promises two stand out above the others, they probably are:

His pledge to cut government expenses.

His pledge to drive, once for all, the private banking sharks out of our money system.

Consider the cost of "cutting" government expenses in recent years:

1927....	$3,372,713,000	1934....	$7,105,050,000
1931....	4,019,597,000	1935....	7,375,825,000
1932....	5,153,645,000	1936....	8,879,798,000
1933....	5,142,954,000		

By June, 1936, the gross federal debt had increased to $33,779,000,000. The total increase in debt from March 4, 1933, to June 30, 1936, was $12,842,000,000. This staggering tax burden on the backs of American citizens is directly due to New Deal squandering.

Instead of driving out the Federal Reserve bankers as he

(Continued on Page 10)

s... Increased Taxes... Boondoggling... "Must" Bills

'Bill' Lemke The Farmers' Candidate

An unqualified indorsement of Congressman William Lemke, Union Party presidential candidate, as a man who stands "four-square" on the farm and money questions was made last week by Edward E. Kennedy, National Secretary of the Farmers' Union.

Mr. Kennedy made the following statement during an interview in Chicago:

"When the Simpson-Norris Cost-of-Production amendment was defeated in 1933 and the Frazier-Lemke bill was defeated in 1936 by a coalition of Democratic and Republican reactionary leaders, it left the farmers of the United States without a candidate for president.

"It was out of this situation that thousands and thousands of farmers from all over the United States began to insist on Mr. Lemke becoming a candidate for President of the United States. **Every farmer in the country knows that Mr. Lemke is the only candidate for president who is four-square for the farmers' program of the plain people of America.**

"Mr. Lemke is also the only candidate who has shown an understanding of the money question by his flat declaration that, when elected, he will demand the creation of a central bank of the United States which can exercise its constitutional power to coin money and regulate the value thereof, and thereby put an end to the Federal Reserve System's private control of our money."

View at End of Campaign Cheers Lemke

(Continued from Page 5)

platform regarding war, and promised that, if elected, he would see to it that "Congress will again write the laws of the United States."

Honest Defense Policy

He stressed the duty of Congress to establish an "adequate and perfect defense for our country from foreign aggression by land, sea or air," and added that, in time of war, "there must be a conscription of wealth as well as a conscription of men."

"Victory for the Union party," he continued, "will mean that the whip of dictatorship will be lifted from the law-makers of the nation. Victory for the Union party will mean an end to the petty, bureaucratic leeches that are preying upon the wealth and resources of the nation."

He promised also that his party would abolish tax-exempt, interest-bearing bonds, "which, after all, are the only means by which the monopolists control your government."

Square Deal for Labor

Taking as his theme the right of collective bargaining for labor, Mr. Lemke told a mass meeting at Pueblo, Colo.:

"Both of the old party candidates are making many pious, misleading statements regarding the rights of labor and their attitude toward the laboring man.

"There is nothing outstanding about Landon's labor record and I do not believe that many laboring men of America will be fooled enough by his statements to vote for him.

"On the other hand, every laboring man knows the record of Franklin Roosevelt. The NRA, which was one of Roosevelt's prize babies, did not help the laboring man. The NRA set a minimum wage but big business quickly saw to it that this became the maximum wage, with the result that wages, as a whole, were reduced rather than increased."

Hits Red Agitators

The candidate further charged that "under Mrs. Perkins' Department of Labor" communistic agitators have been given full rein to undermine American principles of government.

"These communistic agitators have not been deported," he charged. "They are still with us, sowing their seeds of communism and unrest."

At another mass meeting in Phoenix, Ariz., the Union party candidate lashed Roosevelt as "the man who personally defeated the Frazier-Lemke Bill **by issuing definite commands to his henchmen in the House and Senate.**"

Lemke said that the bill, of which he was co-author, would have set up a fund for the refinancing of farm mortgages on a low-interest, long-term basis.

Those who lost their homes due to the defeat of this bill, he said, were supplemented by thousands of others whose farms were foreclosed by Roosevelt's FCA.

Indicts Roosevelt Record

"In the cities," he continued, "the situation is even worse, and I charge that your government, under the present administration, has cheated and defrauded thousands of home owners."

The HOLC, said Lemke, has foreclosed on more than 44,000 city homes, and is presently confiscating homes at the rate of 1,370 a week.

Condemning the "insane and disastrous" policies of the Department of Agriculture at a rally in San Antonio, Tex., the Union party leader declared:

"Under the Triple A, which the Supreme Court turned into the Cripple A, about $9-billion in processing taxes were collected. Only $45-million of this money was paid out to the average farmer of the United States. Where the rest of it went is one of the biggest scandals in the history of the United States."

SEES VICTORY AHEAD

Performance Records The Broken Promises

(Continued from Page 9)

promised, the president heaped more power on them by the successive Banking Acts of 1933 and 1935 and the Gold Bill of 1934. Now Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau proposes to make them complete custodians of the people's money by returning the United States to a "new kind of gold standard."

THE BLUE EAGLE

In the first 23 months of the NRA—which, the people were told, was "not a law to foment discord"—the average number of workers involved in strikes and lockouts and the number of days of idleness per month, resulting therefrom, were approximately four times as large as during the six months before the NRA was passed.

This unconstitutional act promised a "strict and impartial enforcement of the anti-trust laws, fostered monopoly, and helped the big at the expense of the small industrialist.

The very act itself provided: "While this title is in effect . . . and for sixty days thereafter, any code, agreement or license approved . . . under this title . . . shall be exempt from the provisions of the anti-trust laws of the United States." (Title 1, Section 5—NRA)

CROP SUICIDE

The illegal AAA paid out to farmers about $1,500,000 in unearned subsidies for crop curtailment. This money was wrung from American consumers, chiefly poor people, in the form of taxes. Where did it go? It went not to the needy farmers, but to multi-millionaire farming corporations. The AAA destruction program not only increased living costs without benefit to the farmers; it has turned the United States from the world's greatest exporter of farm products to a country dependent on foreign imports for its food.

President Roosevelt's sharpest critics have been, not political foes, but former associates who at one time had a hand in the New Deal fiasco and saw for themselves its blundering and un-American machinations.

SOCIAL SECURITY

Roger Sherman Hoar, former vice-chairman of the Democratic state committee of Massachusetts and a member of the president's Social Security Conference of 1934, recently exposed the Social Security Act as a "steal" and a sham to win the radical vote. Hoar declared:

"When President Roosevelt took over the Social Security Bill in 1934 and made it a part of his 'must' program, and altered its financial provisions, he did this not for the purpose of relieving human distress, but rather for the purpose of raising funds with which to meet the rapidly rising New Deal deficit."

Cardinal Pacelli, Why Is He Here?

From the Catholic Transcript:

"Cardinal Pacelli, the Papal Secretary of State, is now in America. . . . Those who are near him announce that he is here on his annual vacation. . . . The secular press will not accept his declared purpose. . . .

"But the secular press is wrong—dead wrong. Romans follow the Roman way. You'll find that out if you go to Rome. Order, and not disorder, holds sway in that ancient city. The Pope has a delegate—official and personal—in the United States. Were it in order to correct Father Coughlin and his Bishop, the official and accredited representative of His Holiness would be ordered to do the job. That's his business, and no outsider, however eminent, will be called upon to do the work, unpleasant though it may be.

"Cardinal Pacelli will leave Father Coughlin alone. Neither will he intrude himself into the province of the Papal Delegate at Washington nor into that of any American bishop or archbishop. Don't be foolish and accept the program made out for him by the representatives of the press who know not Rome and who reck not whether what they set down is true or false."

EYES and EARS

(Continued from Page 5)

new purchasing power derived from wealth-creating production, there would not still be 10 million or more unemployed (as there are) and there would not be 20 million people on relief (as there definitely are).

Could the high level of government relief expenditure be maintained there might be some hope that our present synthetic prosperity would continue—at least until our debts plus interest could catch up with us.

But we believe that Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Morgenthau and the other New Deal potentates know enough about sound government financing to prevent their continuance throughout four more years of a borrowing program that has already strained the government's credit to the point where actual currency inflation of a destructive nature might be precipitated by any major development that would shake public confidence in government bonds.

As a consequence, during the next year or two there will be heavy liquidation of WPA workers and other recipients of federal relief.

Men who are now getting by on the $15 a week that they are receiving from the government again will be thrown on the labor market as unemployed.

We know, from six long years of cruel experience, what that would mean.

At any rate, there is the dilemma that faces the New Deal, should it be returned to power for four more years:

To borrow and spend the country into inflation, or run the risk of a new crisis by liquidating the dolesters.

There would be one method of escape—to follow the platform of the Union Party.

That is, institute government projects that create real future wealth—pay a living annual wage to those who work for these projects—finance them with money created by the government under its constitutional power, money that does not entail an unjustifiable bonus to the bankers, which would be saddled on the already prostrate taxpayer.

* * *

To complete our prophecy, should Lemke and O'Brien be elected on November 3, the New Deal's dilemma is well on the way to being solved.

That is because the Union Party platform is the only straightforward, uncompromising answer to the problems that face the nation.

America's Forgotten Women

Job Hunting Under Chaos Of New Deal

Three years of personal experiences, job-hunting under government handicaps, have resulted in a moving manuscript praised by virtually every editor in the land, who also rejected it. Mary Ellen Hill has written an epic of America's Forgotten Women. It is not fiction, it is frank fact; a human document. And, too, an indictment of our heedlessness of others' need. Miss Hill's truth telling does not make minds comfortably receptive for an advertiser's message. The editors were compelled to refuse it. SOCIAL JUSTICE herewith presents the first of Mary Ellen Hill's articles on women job-hunters under the New Deal.

THE federal re-employment agencies humiliate in the extreme the job-seeker who has tried to maintain his independence. To receive help, regardless of what is claimed to the contrary by supporters of the various alphabetical plans, one must, in plain terms, become a bum, a real down-and-outer. He has to all but take the "pauper's oath". And when a person sees himself thus, getting back to the old footing of self-respect is as hard and hopeless as the job-hunt itself.

It is easy to pick the job-seekers from the few would-be employers who sometimes visit these offices. The job-seeker is dejected, gaunt-cheeked, hollow-eyed, slump-shouldered, usually in the pose of Rodin's "Thinker". But who would give much for the job-hunter's thoughts? And when you have yourself received the ready-made answer and know how it feels, and then watch the expression of the job-hunter's back as he passes out the door, the picture reflected in your mind is of a whipped pup. Talk with him and you will find that is how they feel. As one of them, I know, no matter with how much confidence and courage these doors were approached.

I have watched the sidelong glances of men and women job-seekers as they leaned over counters or sat at desks in federal re-employment offices, and I know what goes through their minds. They hope the conversation is not being overheard while they are being humiliated. They feel there is something of the bum and tramp about them, regardless of how neat they may appear, because they are away from their own stamping ground, even though they may have, as in my own case, almost sold their shirt to take advantage of what looked like opportunity to work out, in some distant field, their own individual problem.

Federal Advice Futile

Ofttimes well-meaning but pitiably impracticable persons in federal re-employment offices advise unemployeds to borrow on their cars, or sell or trade for a poorer car. Borrow? But how repay? Sell? When an old car enables a person or family to live out where rent may be nil and fuel had for the gathering? Trade for a poorer car? Swap something with a minimum of upkeep expense and spend the difference trying to make it go! **Practical?** As much so as much else.

In widely separated areas I have talked with women and girls—former competent secretaries, interior decorators, salespersons, many of them college graduates — who are bumming the roads just like men are doing. All have job-hunting experiences to tell. Worse in some respects than mine, for they have tramped, hitch-hiked and traveled on freight cars, alone and in company with men from whom they learned their courage to huddle and maintain their balance on swaying flat cars.

I have fed some with half my lunch money and listened to their stories, and let some sit in my car on city streets—and found an excuse to let them out before I dared proceed into open highway, lest their expressed and suppressed desperateness drive them to criminal extent.

Afraid of Each Other

In a women's rest room of a good hotel, where she had asked permission to "clean up", I met a well-educated, talented young woman, hitch-hiking home across the continent — penniless, depending on hot-dog stands for hand-outs, and hitch-hike cars for a chance to sleep. She was using an assumed name so her folks, unable to help her, would "never know if anything happened" to her. She was coughing and admitted her lungs were "bad". Her experiences job-hunting through government and other agencies, was the usual story. If she "had to be a bum, well, she'd be one, but she wouldn't let the government make one of her; she'd hitch-hike first." She promised to let me hear from her. No word ever came, and I wonder if she "made" it.

One day atop a mountain pass I came upon a woman carrying a heavy suitcase, hitch-hiking, trying to reach a city in search of work. Would I take her in? I asked myself did I dare? No, I didn't, and I'm not a timid soul. Why might not a woman be as desperate as men have been under like circumstances? Afraid of my own kind — ill-fed, jobless, homeless, just like myself. Probably the only difference: I had wheels under me—so long as I could buy gasoline—and she was afoot. Shame on me! And shame on conditions that put each of us in that predicament ! I had stopped to talk with her, yet—shame!—afraid to take her in for a long ride over a desolate road . A bus would be along, but I had no money to help her. Shame made me give her a dollar for fare as far as it would take her, and necessity made me sit in my car all night, alone except for my dog which I drew up close to gain her warmth, because I had given away the money which I had allowed myself for a bed!

Women Under Pressure

Everywhere, I have met job-hunting women—in Y. W.'s, in tourist camps, and vacant lots on city outskirts, in cafeterias, on the roads, on the streets, in employment offices, government and private — and shared my cheap meals with them to hear their stories.

Two young women of respectable appearance whom I had seen in a private employment agency, I met again as I was approaching my car on an outskirt where I had parked it to save gas. One put up a proposition. I had transportation and they had none. When what they were proposing sunk into my mind, my surprise was apparent. The elder one retorted: "Oh, we were decent, too—once—but doesn't a body have to eat?"

One raw mid-morning, on an interstate highway, I pulled my car off the road into a wooded section to rest and eat some lunch, which was also my breakfast. Nearby ferns moved and before I could reassemble my lunch things I saw a man fully clothed emerge from a great sheet of wrapping paper, which was fastened together sleeping-bag fashion, with nails used like pins. Carefully he folded and buttoned it inside his shabby coat. Startled and uncomfortable lest he recognize my uneasiness, I called: "Top o' the mornin' to you. Have you breakfasted?" Passing him my lunch on which I had not begun, I was as relieved to be away as he was to eat my food.

Wary as Animals

But, with my car doors locked on the inside and the engine running, I had engaged him in conversation long enough to learn that he was headed for the city to which I was going. From a worn notebook he drew newspaper clippings telling of business activities there. I thought I saw in the thin, tired face the type of a former skilled craftsman. Although my day's drive could set him down close to his destination, I did not offer him a lift.

Yes, I again was afraid, afraid of my fellowman, no doubt just as honorable, just as long-suffering from the same kind of cause as the rest of us. But conditions have made some sufficiently desperate to kill, and there is no knowing who are the desperate ones. If this page should fall before his eyes, Man, forgive me.

All along the highways, everywhere, you pass them, their "beds" upon their backs, going nowhere, with just such hopes, disappointments, humiliations and stomach-gnawings as mine, only going along on played-out old "Shank's mare". Whoever thinks the highways are not strewn with drifting human derelicts has not taken a long motor trip or hasn't wanted to see.

At grade-crossings you see them—men and women, boys and girls—huddled on flat cars and in open box cars. You see them in vacant lots and automobile "graveyards" trying to make a vehicle out of discarded tires and parts that will chug them along to the next place. You see them with packs on their backs and loads on wheelbarrows, with every sort of vehicle that can be hauled, driven or pushed—and I have come upon a man and woman—one carrying a baby, the other leading a foot-sore dog—with a pole between them on which their bundled belongings were strung. Going —nowhere.

Women Whom A Nation Forgot

—Ewing Galloway Photo.

These young women, all skilled technicians, are shown getting their weekly pay envelopes at one of our large industrial plants. Thousands of their unfortunate sisters, equally skilled in office and factory positions, are "on the road," friendless, destitute and unable to get either a job or relief. More ambitious often than their brother workers, these young women struck out far from home to get employment. Thrown out of work, they are refused relief because they are not "residents" and refused government work because they are not on "relief". Helpless, drifting, their stories are related in this and succeeding articles by Miss Hill.

Thomas Money Act Saved Nation From Ruin At Crucial Moment

The fundamental trouble with the United States, despite all arguments to the contrary, is a debt and money problem dating back to the World War, when we spent billions of dollars for destruction.

During the war period the national debt was increased from $1-billion to $25-billion. Against this obligation we issued billions of dollars of tax-exempt bonds which have borne interest for the benefit of a handful of private individuals, who in turn pay no taxes on the interest received.

Whatever recovery we have had to date is due to limited steps taken for monetary reform and revaluation under the Thomas Monetary Act, originally sponsored, not by the administration, but by Senator Elmer Thomas of Oklahoma.

Of the 10 major legislative acts passed since the New Deal took office, nine were thrown out by the United States Supreme Court. Only the Thomas Monetary Act was declared constitutional.

—*Wide World.*

Elmer Thomas, U. S. Senator from Oklahoma, whose money bill staved off disaster. Last June he declared: "My opinion coincides 100 per cent with Father Coughlin's views on money."

Deflation Follows War

Following are unimpeachible facts, which step by step show how the Roosevelt administration has soft-pedaled and side-stepped complete monetary reform while every other leading nation in the world has faced it.

(1) When the war and post-war governmental spending ceased and the lending of money to foreign countries stopped, the deflation began. Thereafter, as long as we continued on the gold standard and kept our dollar pegged to gold as $20.16 per ounce, conditions grew steadily worse. Prices declined, unemployment increased, loss of property continued until we were on the brink of complete financial and economic disaster.

(2) We were saved from utter ruin by the suspension of gold payments in March, 1933.

(3) Passage of the Thomas Monetary Act signalized a period of almost unbelievable improvement in agriculture, industry and business. Under terms of the act, the president was given authority to go off the gold basis, revalue the dollar and expand the currency. The advance in the price of gold, coupled with the belief that monetary reform was to be achieved, brought immediate improvement to the nation's business.

Recovery Is Recovery

(4) The recovery was short-lived, however. During the summer of 1933 the administration did not carry out revaluation and monetary reform, but attempted other experiments and palliatives to end the depression, such as the NRA, AAA, regimentation, crop destruction, etc. These acts not only failed to spur recovery but were later declared illegal. During the late summer and early fall of 1933, records show business in such a slump that the New Deal finally took recourse to the Thomas Monetary Amendment and started cheapening the dollar by raising the price of gold. By this move, the depression was again halted and business improved.

(5) Since February 1, 1934, for all practical purposes, we have been back on the gold basis as our dollar has been tied to gold at $35 an ounce. And from that day there has been a steady recession in our economic structure. Business has been artificially maintained by government borrowing and spending at the expense of the taxpayer. By neglecting to revalue the gold dollar for the purpose of expanding the currency, the administration rejected an opportunity which would have proved an inestimable benefit to the taxpayers and national welfare.

Workmen Must Pay

Today the working classes of America have to pay out in direct and indirect taxation—federal, state and local—approximately one-third of their wages. There can be no recovery under such crushing taxes.

(6) The United States lags behind in the parade of other leading nations which have adopted monetary reform in order to avert economic disaster, if not communism. Our slight recovery has not been due to debt-burdened federal spending, but to the Thomas Act which, partially used, was alone among the 10 major legislative measures of the New Deal to be found constitutional by the Supreme Court.

"Soak" Taxes Miss Target, Hit Workers

The quickest way to explode the theory that the New Deal is "soaking the rich" is to examine the Treasury budgets for the fiscal years of 1935, 1936 and 1937.

Figures don't lie, even though Secretary Henry Morgenthau has done some nifty juggling of revenues and expenditures to make the New Deal experiments look sound.

If we break down the revenues into two categories: (1) income from corporations, wealthy individuals and the upper middle class, and (2) income from workers and the consuming masses, we find that during the crisis years the workers and consumers carried by far the heavier burden of taxation.

Only since the recent business pick-up has there been a gradual taxation shift to the higher income group.

Including estimated returns of the present fiscal year (ending June 30, 1937), the working classes of the nation have borne an average of 54.1 per cent of the tax burden since June 30, 1934. The high income group has paid an average of about 34.8 per cent of the federal taxes in the same period.

The burden on the small income group was heaviest in the fiscal year ending June, 1935 (the year, incidentally, that it hurt the most). In that year the working and consuming masses shouldered 61.7 per cent of the total taxation by the government, while the high income group contributed just 29 per cent.

The foregoing figures do not include taxes levied on gifts, estates, excess profits, stamps, etc.

When we look at the side of the New Deal budget listing expenditures, we find that in the year 1934-35 the largest part (about 31 per cent) of the money spent went to banks as interest-on-debt payments, to corporations, and to wealthy individuals and big farm owners as AAA payments.

This same outlay has been reduced to about 21 per cent in the current fiscal year, principally because of the Supreme Court AAA decision, but it still remains the highest single expense item with the exception of public works, 28.1 per cent.

About 15.7 per cent of the national expense for the present year has been allocated for war purposes, 14.9 per cent for bonus payments, and 5.2 per cent for social security.

The amounts expended for unemployment relief have been gradually reduced while there has been a very marked increase in administrative expenses.

1936 Taxes Are Five Times Greater Than the 1913 Level

The expense of running our federal government for the last 26 years has been greater than the entire expense entailed from George Washington's day until 1913.

Federal taxes now amount to something like $7,000 a minute—night and day, day in and day out.

The average annual per citizen cost of conducting the government was but $5.26 in the 124-year period up to 1913. In the 20-year period from 1913 to 1933 it has risen to $42.16.

Today federal spending is running at the rate of $64.55 per capita, about half of which is being raised by current taxation. The rest of it is being borrowed, but all of it, of course, must ultimately be met by taxation.

In 1913 you owed the federal government one out of every fifteen and a half dollars you earned; in 1933 it was one out of every five.

Since the advent of the New Deal one out of every three dollars in your pay envelope goes to the government as taxation.

Despite this frightful tax gouge borne by the working classes of the nation, the budget of the New Deal government is still hopelessly out of balance.

First Kentucky District

Brent Spence, Democrat, from the Fifth Kentucky district, supported by the National Union at the primary election, will continue to receive the support of the National Union at the November election. Inasmuch as other candidates are claiming to have NUSJ support, it is imperative that the information reach all the members in the district.

Ink-Pot Money Bears High Tax

The ink-pot currency of the Federal Reserve System surrenders to private bankers the highest taxing power of the national government.

Private corporations force the citizens to pay an invisible tax on the money in existence, because money can come into existence only as a bank loan made to individuals or the government. This invisible tax, of which most people are not aware, is borne by every person who uses money in daily transactions, whether or not he ever borrowed a dollar.

Americans today pay over two billion dollars annually because we meekly allow certain privileged private bankers to originate money.

Hidden Taxes Grab Third Of Work-Class Earnings

In view of the fact that families in low income brackets pay no taxes directly to the tax collectors, it might be asked: Can it be possible that a $20-a-week family pays out $7 a week in taxes?

A national magazine recently answered this question in a survey which revealed that over half of the consumers in the low income classes believe they pay no taxes simply because they pay nothing *directly* to tax collectors.

The explanation is that they pay $7 out of $20 in "indirect taxes," or taxes hidden in the purchase prices of the merchandise they buy.

For example, 53 taxes are paid on bread from its original state of wheat in a field. One-sixth of our electric light bills represents taxes—and so on down the list of ordinary living expenses.

While working-class consumers may pay nothing directly to government tax collectors, when they hand their rent checks to their landlords they, of course, pay all the taxes their landlords have had to pay. Oil companies are subject to over 200 taxes, all of which are born by consumers as they buy gasoline, lubricating oil and kerosene.

According to best estimates, families with an income of $50 a week or less spend practically their entire income on necessities. In other words, more than 75 per cent of our population is now confronted with a problem of how to be able to purchase sufficient necessities. It is not until the family income goes well beyond $50 a week that there is a surplus for bank savings.

How a Minority 'Balance of Power' Could Name the Next President

On what do Union Party spokesmen base their confident assertions that the presidential election will be thrown into the House?

What do we mean by saying that the little minority which the National Union may be able to make effective at the polls on November 3 is a balance of power?

These two questions, perhaps more than any other, have been asked of SOCIAL JUSTICE during the last few weeks by correspondents. The answer is not complicated. Without attempting any prophecies which might be blamed for wish-thinking, the situation can—and ought to be—simply stated.

The law requires that more than 50 per cent of the electoral vote be cast for a candidate to determine his election as president of the United States.

If no candidate for president receives more than 50 per cent of the electoral college vote, the national House of Representatives must decide the election.

Each state—regardless of population and its number of electors—has but one vote in this decision. This single vote is arrived at by a caucas of Representatives from the state, more than 50 per cent of whom must agree upon the prevailing choice.

Thus Michigan, with 17 Representatives, would have to have 9 votes for Landon, 9 for Roosevelt or 9 for Lemke.

Each state, as we've said, has but one vote. More than 50 per cent of the states—or 25 of them—are required to agree to elect a president in the House of Representatives.

If fewer than 25 states can agree upon a candidate, there would be no president of the United States.

Meanwhile, the law provides that the United States Senate elect the vice president. So, while the contested election of the president is going forward in the House of Representatives, the Senators of the upper house house would similarly caucus and vote for their presiding officer, the vice president.

Since the present senate is Democratic, there is little doubt that their vote would be cast for their long-time colleague, the present Democratic incumbent—John Nance Garner.

Now, the House of Representatives having deadlocked on their choice of a candidate and failed to elect a president, the duly elected vice president—John Nance Garner—would become president of the United States!

* * *

Thus, if Mr. Roosevelt were to receive 49 per cent of the electoral votes; Landon 45 per cent; and Congressman Lemke only 6 per cent, the Union Party candidate would control the balance of power when the House of Representatives met by states to decide the issue. Granting that the line-up of states followed their voting in the election, Lemke's 6 per cent would give to the people the power to dictate policies and commitments before throwing their balance of power to either of the contesting major candidates.

For this reason it ought to be clear that a vote for Lemke is not necessarily a vote for Landon; and by no means is it a vote thrown away. Perhaps never before in the history of the nation have the plain, common people, free from political dictation, been given the opportunity to make their individual votes count.

Every vote counts.

No honest vote is ever lost.

The People Speak . . .

Faith in Hill Country

To the Editor:

I am among the poor poverty stricken people of eastern Kentucky, and no feed or food has been raised in this part. Those whom the New Deal has placed over the poor drouth sufferers are not in the least sympathy with the mission they are on. They look with scorn on the unfortunate.

I walked in the office the other day at Morehead, Ky., and saw what help was being given; poor men given $1.21 a day and sent 10 miles from their homes to work. They have to pay 75 cents a day out of their $1.21 for board. God have pity on our great common people.

I have no money. I am a poor man with eight in the family, but have a longing desire to help Mr. Lemke. I want you to send me 1,000 copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE each week to give out to the poor people of eastern Kentucky. I know it will be the greatest help to those poor exploited people that ever came to them.

I am happy to know that you will be on the air again. I am the only man in four miles square that has a radio. This is a poor rural section, but I have invited all of them to come to my home to listen to you portray the hidden facts.

—W. J. Jones.

Side-Way, Ky.

No Mortgaged Home Is Safe

To the Editor:

This letter is prompted by reading SOCIAL JUSTICE for October 5, wherein is shown the steady increase in HOLC foreclosures and that in the face of the president's bragging that American homes and farms have been saved. But, lest we forget, **no home is saved while there is a mortgage against it!** The best this administration can boast on their aid to "distressed home owners" through the enactment of the HOLC is that it gave that class of people a "short breathing spell."

There was much air used in 1932-33 by the present president: **"no distressed home owner need fear foreclosure."** That same voice is strangely silent about the matter since the HOLC is foreclosing on thousands of homes. While they have been given the short breathing spell (for which they should be grateful), most of those distressed home owners seem to be standing in about the same place that they were in 1932-33.

No permanent plan has been offered them; just how did this administration figure that home owners, facing foreclosure under the existing mortgage in 1932, **could** pay off a government mortgage? Living costs are higher and even a poor home owner has to eat—add the tax on food and where, oh where, is there any money left to pay even interest to Uncle Sam?

A recent press dispatch from Charlotte, Mich., states that the HOLC has "cracked down" on 23 home owners in the county and one HOLC official is quoted as saying: **"It looks as if they did not intend to pay back when they borrowed it."**

Perhaps there were some who really thought that the New Deal was a Santa Claus, having witnessed its generosity to so many foreign nations in the past. They no doubt concluded that it would find some way to keep the roof over the heads of America's own people.

The president in his speech at Syracuse boasted again that **"we have saved the American farms and homes,"** and further said: **"Back in 1932-33 the American farmers were protecting their homes from sheriff's sales with pitchforks."** We cannot help but wonder what weapons they will have left to use in 1937.

A recent press item states that the Canadian government is really saving homes of distressed farmers. They have canceled $75-million in indebtedness for nearly 50,000 farmers. They can boast a real saving of homes, no shunting there from one distress to another equally as bad.

Now as this administration seems unable to extend any further aid (they hold the winning hand now) against foreclosures, it might be that William Lemke could find an answer if we gave him a chance.

Perhaps it would be a good idea to trust the Lord, for He has promised that **"Everyman shall sit under his own vine and fig tree—and none shall make them afraid."**

—Mrs. S. M. B.

Battle Creek, Mich.

Appeal for Solidarity

To the Editor:

The reason that there are so many millions of poor people is that the rich work together harmoniously in their own interests, while the poor are divided against themselves. Instead of working for and favoring each other, they try hard to down each other and help those who already have more wealth than they have any use for. This fact is in evidence in business dealing everywhere, and especially so in the election of public officers.

A family that is divided against itself never is a success. Neither does a community that is divided against itself ever prosper.

As a subscriber to six copies of SOCIAL JUSTICE weekly, I hope that every subscriber to this paper will make every possible effort to distribute as many SOCIAL JUSTICE papers as they can, to friends and others who have no way of knowing what the Union party stands for.

Let us common people, farmers, laborers, small business and professional men, unite for action. Let us all unite to abolish starvation and slavery; to abolish the present social injustice at the next election, and prevent the international bankers and big monopolies from making us into cannon fodder in the next few years and turn our country over to a communistic or fascistic dictator.

Let us all unite and fight for "social justice" (which means justice to all mankind) and quit fighting for the capitalists and eventual slavery.

—M. C. O.

Lidgerwood, N. Dak.

Another Lincoln

To the Editor:

It is about time the voters—laborers and farmers—woke up to the fact that the time has come for us to vote for a real man like Bill Lemke, who is without a doubt another Abe Lincoln. We old timers might then get a real adequate pension, instead of a dole handout of only $9 per month.

They are trying to force men who need relief to dispose of their old automobiles before they can get their old-age pensions. Most of these old cars won't sell for more than $10, but the state of New York gets $14 a year for plates, besides the gas tax. It seems that there can be no pleasure left for the old people but death.

—W. B. Donohue.

Warsaw, N. Y.

Security for Aged Life Dream for These

To the Editor:

Paragraph 6 of the Union party's platform is responsible for this letter, as I am reminded of a group of old ladies who are, one by one, departing this life in city institutions. Over 60 years ago they started work at a tender age in one of New York's highest grade men's shirt establishments, where wealthy men ordered their fine linen and silk shirts by the dozen and had them monogramed by hand.

Year in, year out, these women used their legs for motive power long hours per day, operating old-fashioned sewing machines, strained their eyes over fine stitching, and even brought work home to prepare for the next day, but all they averaged was about $12 a week. This meant living in smelly, unsanitary tenements and much hardship in winter, but they plodded on, for it was a case of sink or swim to shore.

More Work; Same Pay

They were well along in years before electricity superceded leg power, which meant more work but not more wages. Their few protests were futile, and increasing age and lack of money made them timid. Their ranks thinned out and one by one they were relegated to city institutions—literally paupers.

A spark of hope was ignited by news of a pension for the aged, and some of them came forth to live with friends, but they soon found that when their expenses were paid, they did not have enough left over for a ride on the subway or a piece of soap.

Poor old ladies, for more than three-quarters of a century they had lived in this great land; genteel, respectable—but "victimized and exploited by an unjust economic system which has so concentrated wealth in the hands of a few that it has impoverished great masses of our people." This shirt establishment for which they worked turned out three millionaires in their time!

Parties Promise Reform

I have thrilled to political platform promises (that never materialized) for the betterment of conditions for women more than once, and more recently I was dismayed and appalled by the decision of the supreme court on the minimum wage for women in New York. How would these distinguished jurists like to have their law applied to the women of their own families?

The women of this nation are neither dubs nor duds. They see the youth of the country, primed and ready for the race of life, stopped at the starting line; the middle-aged, with their vast store of knowledge gained from experience, relegated to the background; the aged pioneers, the original hewers of wood and carriers of water, peering with dim and despairing eyes through the dusty panes of institutions.

To stop this decadence of good American stock is indeed "a matter of right and not a matter of charity," and great should be the reward, in this life and the next, of those who attempt it

—K. McCormack.

New York, N. Y.

Father Coughlin's Radio Broadcast:

"The Issue: Peace or War"

Saturday October 24, 1936

FELLOW CITIZENS, I hold the unique distinction of being castigated by the rich, bastinated by the communists and reviled by every politician who places partyism above patriotism. I am proud of that triple attack which has been made upon me because today, as of yesterday, while I am speaking for the inarticulate, I am prepared, if necessary, to be condemned by the poor themselves rather than prove false to the truth. **No matter who wins, I can expect nothing but loss.**

Tonight I ask you to listen dispassionately to facts and not fancies; to weigh them as democratic citizens should weigh them, and then to decide whether or not the Roosevelt administration is in league with the international bankers and against the best interests of the American people.

I shall begin by recalling for you another presidential election 20 years ago, when another Democratic candidate rode to victory on the slogan: "He kept us out of war!" I shall begin by focusing your attention upon the present war clouds which are growing darker and darker on the horizon of European civilization.

With these thoughts as a background, may I call to your attention the events transpiring in Europe. **More money has been spent by European nations in armaments, in the past 10 years, than was spent in the 50 years preceding the World War!** The forces of fascism, of communism, of French socialism, of British imperialism, are preparing for the inevitable conflict which cannot be postponed beyong the next two years. No one denies this except interested politicians and their puppets.

Meanwhile, America is preparing to extend money or credit as she did before to England and France for the conduct of this impending bloodshed. Soon the drums will beat. Soon the bugles will blow, summoning the flower of American youth, in the name of patriotism, to defend in 1937 or 1938 the same international bankers whom we sustained in 1917 and 1918.

That assertion I shall clarify. If I cannot do so, I call upon every person in this audience to overwhelm the opponents of the New Deal with an avalanche of ballots. If I can support this charge, I ask you to turn your backs upon the New Deal, its siren voice and its broken promises, lest you follow it down the avenue of destruction.

Here are the substantiating facts: During the World War, the financial structure of Europe had toppled to the ground. Agents from various European governments came to our government to secure emergency loans. The United States government granted these loans to the extent of $11-billion.

Of the $11-billion of credit which our government loaned to European nations, England borrowed $4,600,000,000 and France borrowed $4,025,000,000.

Now every person thinks he knows what happened to this $11-billion loan. We Americans were informed both by journalists and by politicians that this $11-billion loan was repudiated; that England and France refused to pay. This we have believed without ever pausing to test the truthfulness of such a barefaced falsehood.

But let us, therefore, examine this so-called repudiation and set down from official documents the true facts. In order to be fair about the matter of paying back this $11-billion loan; and in order to recover this $11-billion which you and I and every other taxpayers had supplied through the purchase of Liberty Bonds, the English and French and Italian governments sat down with our government to discuss ways and means of adjusting the full payment of this enormous debt.

What was the result of these official discussions?

First, it was mutually agreed that the interest rate on this $11-billion debt be whittled down to a mere fraction, which would mean a big saving for England, France and the other European nations. Second, instead of demanding payment in gold or legal tender, which were not available at the moment, another legal method of paying the $11-billion was arrived at by the United States government.

Instead of England, France, Italy and the other nations paying their debts directly as had been previously determined, it was now agreed that these European nations could pay this debt indirectly, as it were, by a bond issue. England, for example, who owes us $4,600,000,000, agreed to issue 1,000 bonds in denominations of $4,600,000 each with the agreement that at the mere simple "request of the secretary of the treasury" of the United States each one of these 1,000 bonds could be split up into bonds of small denominations such as $50 or $100 or $1,000.

> This splitting up of the bonds was the responsibility of the secretary of the treasury of the United States. It was to be followed by these saleable small bonds being placed upon the market just the same as had happened with Liberty Bonds or with any other bonds.

The reason for this splitting up of the 1,000 large bonds, I repeat, was to make them saleable and available to the British public and to the American public who cared to purchase them. There was no repudiation . Payment of the debt by European nations was postponed until the bonds themselves were first split up by the Secretary of the Treasury, and then sold.

Thus, whoever affirms that these European nations repudiated their debts is simply spreading an egregious lie.

May I anticipate the question which is on your lips, my fellow citizens—a question which millions of you are forming at this moment in words similar to these: **Why did not the secretary of the treasury of the United States perform his duty and request the issuance of small bonds which would enable the foreign nations to pay this $11-billion?"**

Before attempting to answer this pertinent question, be it noted that no secretary of the treasury ever requested any foreign government to issue bonds in small denominations so that they might be sold to the British and the French and the American public.

Mr. Mellon, the secretary of the treasury under Coolidge and Hoover, did not make this request.

Mr. Morgenthau, the secretary of the treasury under Roosevelt, did not make this request.

Both of them have remained silent while there was preached up and down this nation, over the radio, through the columns of the press, by economists and by sordid politicians, the palpable untruth that England and France and Italy were welchers. That was a lie whenever it was uttered. Mr. Morgenthau knows that it is a lie. Neither he nor any other New Deal spokesman will dare contradict this statement because through such a contradiction they will be forced to cry "repudiationist" at England, France and Italy. This they dare not do.

Why, then, I repeat, did our secretary of the treasury, Mr. Morgenthau, fail to make this simple request upon which depended the payment of an $11-billion debt? Why did he not ask for an issue of small bonds against the $4,600,000,000 bonds? Why, to put it bluntly, has his welching of duty been responsible for impounding an unnecessary burden of $11-billion on the shoulders of the American taxpayers?

I shall answer these questions to the confusion of the New Dealers. In answering them you will learn exactly why this government, which parades its solicitude for the common people in public, has extended a thousand times more solicitude for the international bankers in private.

Shortly after the official refunding agreement for the $11-billion loan had been entered into by our government with European governments, a new foreign debt of $15-billion, altogether distinct from the $11-billion debt which I discussed, was created through the agency of the Morgans, the Kuhn-Loebs, the Dillon-Reeds and other great international bankers resident in America.

Europe needed more than the $11-billion which our government had already loaned. Thus ,we find the foreign bankers, acting both for foreign governments and foreign industrialists, floating this new $15-billion loan on our American markets by means of bond issues. The American international bankers, whom I mentioned, successfully sold these bonds to the American public at a huge profit of millions of dollars to the bankers themselves who, by the way, hold and still hold great blocks of this $15-billion bond issue.

It is important to recognize that these $15-billion bonds have not been repudiated either in principal or in interest.

If the $11-billion owed by the foreign countries to our government had been reduced to saleable bonds by the mere request of the secretary of the treasury, these bonds, also, could have been sold just as rapidly and securely as the $15-billion private bond issues which were peddled by the Morgans and Kuhn-Loebs. Is it not evident that our foreign debt could have been collected had the secretary of the treasury performed his duty?

Certainly, my friends!

Although often approached as to his failure to perform his duty, Mr. Morgenthau never answered the insistent questionings of patriotic citizens as to the reason for failing to call upon England, France and the other foreign nations for bonds of small denominations until the springtime of 1936. Finally, forced to break silence, his answer then gave as the reason the specious excuse that these $11-billion of bonds could not now be sold at par and that the Liberty Loan legislation made it impossible to sell them under par.

How nonsensical for him to intimate that England or France would refuse to pay interest upon a $50 bond issued to a citizen of this country in 1935 or in 1936!

How nonsensical for him to hide behind the skirts of such a weak argument of the Liberty Loan law when there was a rubber stamp Congress ready to do his bidding and pass legislation which would permit the bonds being sold below par!

Therefore, what must we conclude? It is this: **The New Deal government did not want to collect that $11-billion lest it would interfere with the payment of the $15-billion owed to private citizens ;lest it would interfere with the racket of the international bankers**—Morgan and Company, Kuhn-Loeb and the rest of them. While this New Deal government sham-battled the Morgans to gain cheap but dramatic publicity, it protected the purchasers of the $15-billion Morgan, Kuhn-Loeb bond issue and left the dear people of America—the simple-minded taxpayers—shouldering the extra burden of $11-billion debt. This $11-billion small bond issue could have been sold to the investing public. To prove that point, the foreign nations have purchased in the last 15 years private securities amounting to far more than $11-billion.

Meanwhile, the American taxpayer is expected to believe that this $11-billion was repudiated, when the fact of the matter is that the New Deal government failed—yes, refused—to use the means at its disposal to collect it—the

(Continued on Page 15)

Father Coughlin's Broadcast--Continued

(Continued from Page 14)

same New Deal government that professes, I repeat, its solicitude for the forgotten man, for the taxpayer, and which manifests a greater amount of solicitude for the Morgans and the international bankers—$11-billion more worth of solicitude.

Let me give you an interesting sidelight of the New Dealers on the debt refunding agreements. The Honorable Cordell Hull, Mr. Roosevelt's Secretary of State, when objecting vehemently to the Italian debt funding agreement, because of the low interest rates involved, said: "It was good policy on our part when England and other countries came along with offers that fairly met the sense of fair play in Amreica to accept the offers promptly." In these words he admitted that there was no repudiation. He admitted that the new method of paying the $11-billion was fair. But he is not very critical today, in the heat of election, to question Mr. Morgenthau for his glaring failure to do his duty. Rather, he is busied writing reciprocal trade agreements with England and France but is very careful never to mention in these treaties one word about the $11-billion debts. He knows who is to blame for these debts not being paid.

> My friends, long after you and I and they will have been forgotten, the children of future generations in whom I am interested shall look back upon this New Deal $11-billion betrayal as the most disgraceful chapter in the history of American civilization.

Now you know the uncontradictable truth.

Why, then, the silence in the Democratic platform, for instance, upon the collection of the war debts? Why no mention in the Democratic platform relative to this purposeful looting of the American taxpayers?

There is but one conclusion. The international bankers must be cared for. **The collection of the $11-billion debt owed to the American government must not interfere with the collection of the $15-million debt owed to private American citizens.** These facts, my friends, you understand. It is the first time that anyone has dared to tell in public the real reason why the foreign debt has not been collected.

That is the first chapter of this unbelievable story. Its resume is this: England and France and other European nations owe our government $11-billion which our government can collect but does not want to collect, preferring that you taxpayers assume the burden in order to help out the international bankers.

There is a second chapter to this story. Within the past 10 days, the New Deal administration entered into a financial alliance with England and France. Briefly, this alliance agrees that our government will permit the privately owned Federal Reserve banks to trade gold with the central banks of England and France in return for printing press money. Thus, we will not only not try to collect our debts which are collectible, but Mr. Morgenthau, who has failed to do his duty relative to the $11-billion debt, and who speaks authoritatively for the American public, is now playing Santa Claus at the expense of his fellow citizens. He now agrees to permit gold, for which he paid $35 an ounce, to be cargoed to London and Paris for less than $35 an ounce—yes, for tons of English Pound Sterling and French francs turned off the printing presses by the privately owned Bank of England and the Bank of France.

While the New Deal monetary policy is opposed to creating American printing press money, it reaches out intemperately to trade our gold for British and French printing press currency. And why? Because we are establishing credit for England and France as they are preparing for another world-wide slaughter.

What revealing incident happened immediately after Mr. Morgenthau made this bargain?

Did you ever hear of James P. Warburg, who wrote "Hell Bent for Election"; the same James P. Warburg who accused Mr. Roosevelt of being socialistic and communistic and un-American; the same Mr. Warburg whose family has the credit of establishing the privately owned Federal Reserve Banking System; the same Warburg family which is so interested in the international bankers' bank known as the Bank of International Settlements at Geneva? He was against Mr. Roosevelt until last week. But as soon as America came to the rescue of the international bankers in London and Paris two weeks ago, Mr. James Warburg says that he intends to vote for Mr. Roosevelt's re-election!

Is that not indicative to the laborer in the factory, to the farmer behind his plow? Are you lining up with Mr. Warburg?

* * *

Now that we have formed a League of International Bankers we are also preparing to enter the League of Nations. This is chapter three, if I may so designate it.

On January 30, 1936, President Roosevelt sent out a call to the South American Republics to confer with him and the United States "to determine how the maintenance of peace among the American Republics may best be safeguarded . . . these steps . . . would advance the cause of world peace, inasmuch as the agreements which might be reached would supplement and reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations . . . ". Now every person desires peace, even though every persons knows that war is as inevitable within the next two years as election day is inevitable on November 3.

That is not the point of this chapter. The point is this: When the Argentine Republic accepted from Mr. Roosevelt the honor of being host for this conference and when the president of the Argentine acknowledged Mr. Roosevelt's invitation, he stated that in a short time he would **"transmit to Mr. Roosevelt the definite conclusions of the Argentine."**

Those words of the president of the Argentine are important. I repeat them: He will give Mr. Roosevelt his "definite conclusions."

Now what are the definite conclusions upon which the Argentine will hold a conference with the United States? I have these conclusions on my desk in the form of a draft treaty written officially by the Argentine Republic. Briefly, here they are:

1. The Argentine Republic will listen to Mr. Roosevelt in his desire to reinforce the efforts of the League of Nations.

2. The non-members of the League of Nations both in North America and South America must agree to lend their co-operation in any anti-war measure or in any sanction which the League of Nations will counsel to be adopted against its member states which have broken covenants.

3. If the states which are non-members of the League of Nations are summoned to apply measures and sanctions counseled by the League of Nations, the United States must join in with sanctions and war.

In plain English, this draft of a treaty sent to Mr. Roosevelt by the Argentine Republic provides that the assistance of the United States must be given to any state so requesting it in any anti-war measure or sanction which the League of Nations may counsel to be adopted against a member state which has broken its covenant. On that condition the South American republic will confer with us.

In plainer English, it means that although on three definite occasions the American people have definitely registered disapproval to enter into the court of the League of Nations, Mr. Roosevelt, who desires our entrance into this international banker-dominated body, **is taking us down a back alley into the League of Nations and into the next world war which is inevitable.**

* * *

This Pan-American Peace Conference has not been explained to you people before. No one has dared to point out to you that it is a vehicle employed to carry out Mr. Roosevelt's internationalistic desires.

George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and other true patriots have warned us against entangling foreign alliances. However, I suppose that the founding fathers of our country are as outmoded in the minds of the New Dealers as is the Constitution. I suppose that the New Dealers who boasted at Forbes Field in Pittsburgh that they saved the banks, who have brought about the biggest profit in all history for monopolistic industries, who have created the largest army of WPA "scab" workers in the annals of labor, I suppose the New Dealers will fail to meet the issue which I have put up to them squarely tonight just as they have failed to meet the issue of restoring to Congress the right to coin and regulate the value of money, the issue of an annual living wage instead of the insulting $50.03 to the "scab" army of the WPA, the issue of the highest rate of taxation in the history of American civilization.

I have presented three different facts to you tonight. The first damning fact proves that Mr. Morgenthau and the New Dealers could have requested England and France to issue saleable bonds in payment of the $11-billion inter-governmental debt and could have sold them but failed to do so, possibly because such a bond issue would interfere with the $15-billion bond issue manipulated by the Morgans and the Kuhn-Loebs.

Second, I have called to your attention Mr. Morgenthau's bargain with England and France by which he agrees to pay gold purchased at $35 an ounce for their printing press money manufactured at less than $35 a ton.

Thirdly, pursuant to this infamous bargain, the New Deal's severest critic—the international banker, James P. Warburg—has reversed himself in order to applaud the New Deal's munificence towards his fraternity of international bankers.

Lastly, I have pointed out to you Mr. Roosevelt's more or less secretive and yet official attempt to railroad the American public into the League of Nations through the back door of the Pan-American Peace Conference—the same League of Nations which for more than two years I have been identifying with the Rothschilds, the Morgans, the Montagu Normans, the Dillon-Reeds and the rest of the international bankers who, through commercial greed and lust for power, played a major role in projecting civilization into the maelstrom of the last World War.

Tie these facts together. Draw your own conclusions. Then give your honest answer. These charges the New Dealers may attempt to answer, but these charges they can never answer.

As for myself, I am unimportant. Knowingly and willingly, I have become the target of political vituperation. I have nothing to gain whether Lemke wins or Lemke loses, whether Roosevelt wins or Landon wins. I shall tell the truth to the poor, even though they will not believe it today. Their children will not have to believe it. Their children will know it.

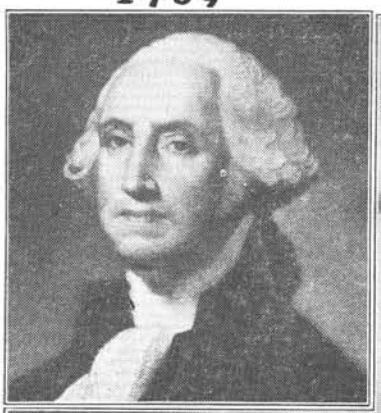
For the above reasons, I cannot reconcile my conscience to be silent. We must vote out of existence a New Deal administration which, pretending to be a friend of the poor, has been a friend to the bankers, professing to be a godsend to the American, has been a gold mine to the foreigner. **Roosevelt or ruin has certainly proven itself to be Roosevelt and ruin to all save the international bankers.**

The issue on November 3 is not between the Old Deal and the New Deal; not between Roosevelt and Landon, not between security for the poor and security for the rich. The real issue is between the international bankers and the American people; between peace and war.

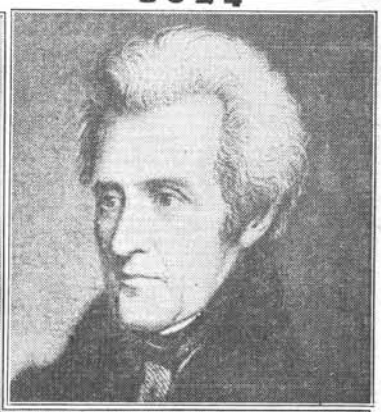
I challenge you to take these facts to the sanctuary of your conscience and then decide which you shall support—European and American bankers or our traditions.

Third Party Standard Bearers

1789



1824



The Call Is Answered!

Down through the years, third party leaders have risen to the call of the people when existing political parties no longer were responsive to the common will.

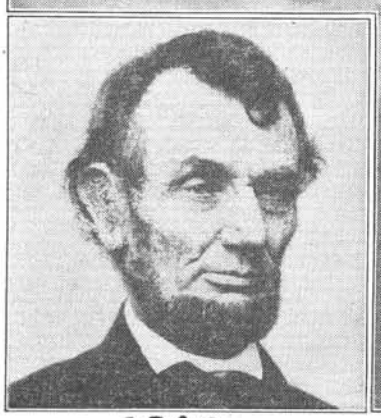
Americans wanted a Constitution after we had declared our independence from the tyranny of England. A third party, Washington's, gave it to them.

Americans demanded an end to the charter of Alexander Hamilton's privately-owned Bank of the United States. A third party, headed by Andrew Jackson, terminated the charter.

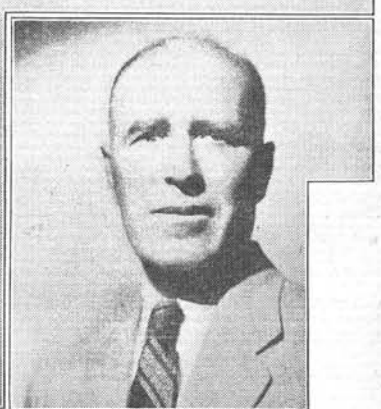
Americans cried for the abolition of human slavery. A third party elected Lincoln.

Today the citizens of our country demand the abolition of economic slavery. They want their Constitution restored; they want a return to honest money creation and distribution. William Lemke offers to carry out their will.

—All pictures, except Lemke's, by Ewing Galloway.



1860



1936